

Miners Say No to U.K. Strike Call

Accept Pay Raise

Heath's Rules

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, April 3 (NYT)—The miners, among its most militant workers, voted overwhelmingly today against striking, forcing a breach of the government's policy to curb inflation.

The decision, by a margin of almost two to one, was most encouraging development so far for the economic plan of Prime Minister Edward Heath, who has been plagued with the prospect of widespread industrial unrest over pay on wage increases.

Under the law, pay rises are limited to an average of between 7 and 10 percent.

The miners voted yes, but could have faced a disruption of last year, when strikes brought Britain to a halt, closed factories and blackouts across the country.

Other unions might well decide to join the miners in the government's firmness on inflationary pay settlements.

Mr. Heath welcomed the miners' decision, saying it was a relief to the government. But a series of events in days have encouraged government officials on the prospects of their inflation.

Strikes End
Gas workers have stopped scattered strikes and returned to work, along with local engineers, who, however, are restless over their pending claims.

The walkouts by gas workers and civil servants are beginning to fade.

Hugh Scanlon, the left-wing leader of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers and one of the harshest of the Conservative government, is taking a new and softer line, much to the chagrin of his own supporters and Mr. Heath.

Scanlon suggested that a period of union and government cooperation could follow in the Industrial Relations Act, which is Britain's version of America's Taft-Hartley law. The policy of most trade leaders has been to urge rather than changes, in the law.

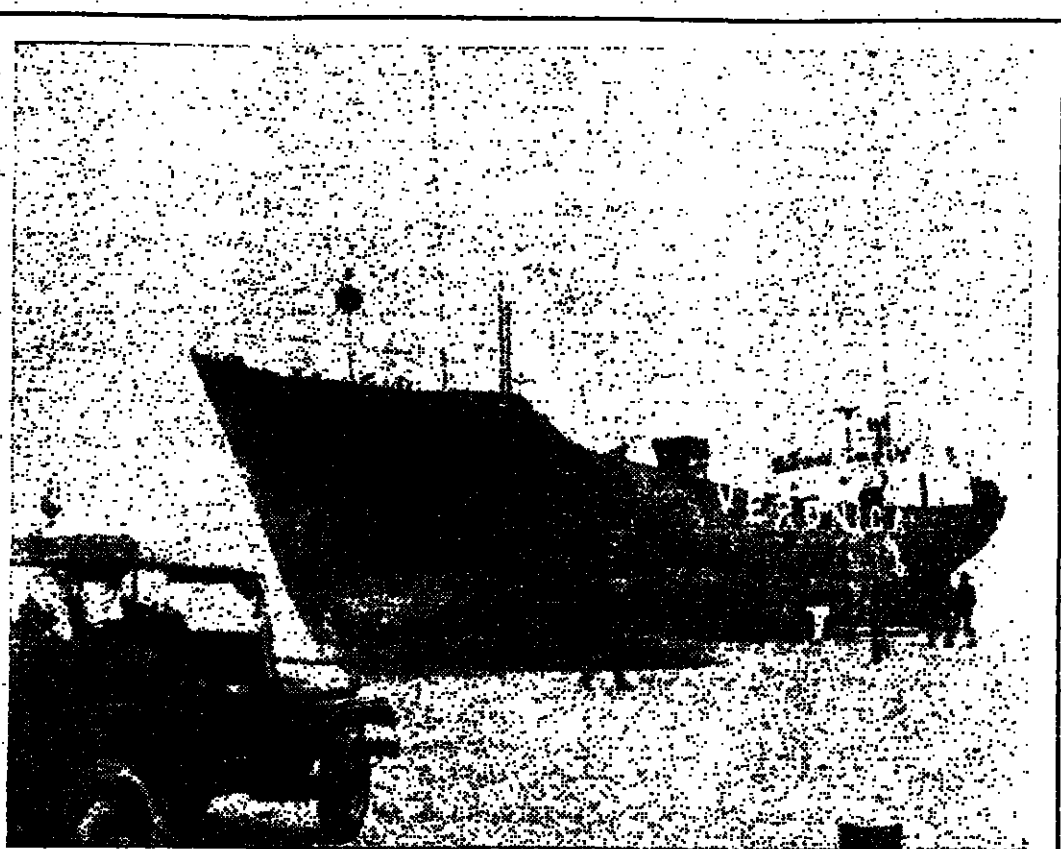
Mr. Scanlon predicted that the labor movement, and the labor party, will shift its attitude on the Common Market. Britain joined on Jan. 1, and he now accepts that "the union movement has to deal with things as they are and not as they would like to be."

Deck Strike
The improving industrial picture on the London Stock Exchange and the fact that the government has a one-day national day on May 1, ordered by the House of Commons, which ends some 10 million work-days backed by the Labor national executive. Once passes, Mr. Heath and his supporters hope for that rather element in British life—a relatively free of labor.

Adolescents, there are political problems for Mr. Heath. He would like to be in a position to blame the failure of the anti-inflation program and, if it does not work, the government would bear full responsibility.

Meanwhile, Mr. Heath is enjoying the trend. In the House of Commons today he said that settlements covering about 10 million workers have been reached within the legal limits that "more and more people" come to realize that the 1 day of protest will be fruitless.

It is not going to change the government's position," he said. "The whole thing is pointless."



Dutch pirate radio ship Veronica aground near The Hague after yesterday's storm.

Associated Press

Gales, Mudslides, Snow Batter Europe, 9 Die

From Wire Dispatches

PARIS, April 3 (IHT)—Storms laced Western Europe with hurricane winds, heavy snow and mudslides last night and early today, leaving at least nine dead and thousands homeless.

Winds of hurricane and gale force ripped through Britain, Germany, France and the Netherlands. Hundreds were left homeless in storm-triggered mudslides in Italy and Sicily and ice and snow made driving difficult in parts of Northern and Central Europe.

The snow stopped and the winds slowed by midday today, leaving sunny and calm weather in most areas.

Two men died yesterday at Scullion in Britain when gale-force winds blew down a pine tree that crushed the car in which they were riding, police said.

At Boesensell, West Germany, authorities said that an uprooted tree smashed into a passing commuter train, killing one passenger and injuring 16 others. Winds of 78 mph uprooted trees and knocked out electrical power in 50 villages of East Germany, the East German news agency ADN said.

In Holland, which was the worst hit by the hurricane, four persons were killed and many injured. A father and his 4-year-old son died when their truck overturned after being hit by a gust of wind. Another man died when a wall collapsed on him and a fourth was killed when his farm house was blown down.

It was estimated that damage in parts of Holland would be worse than from the storm last year. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Debré to Leave Cabinet
Pompidou to Ask Parliament To Reduce President's Term

By James Goldborough

PARIS, April 3 (IHT)—President Georges Pompidou announced today that he would ask parliament to reduce the present seven-year presidential term. He said the seven-year term, which is renewable, "is not adapted to our new institutions."

In a message to the newly elected National Assembly and the Senate today, Mr. Pompidou indicated he would ask parliament to vote the constitutional reform so it would apply to the next presidential term, beginning in 1976.

Mr. Pompidou did not say in his message what length the new term should be, but he has hinted that a five-year term, renewable once, would be a more workable idea.

Mr. Pompidou's message came only hours after Michel Debré, a symbol of Gaullism since former President Charles de Gaulle named him justice minister and then prime minister 15 years ago, announced to his staff at the Defense Ministry that he would not be a member of the new government that will be formed this week.

Mr. Pompidou called him a victim of the "new institutions." Mr. Debré's departure, rumored since the elections last month in which the Gaullists sustained heavy losses, appeared to be a matter of mutual convenience. Mr. Debré had long made it clear that he would not participate in a cabinet and majority that was drifting into centrism, and the indications are clear that this is the present direction.

Mr. Debré was one of the chief architects of the 1958 constitution, the same document that Mr. Pompidou urged parliament today to amend by reducing the presidential term.

In his message to parliament, Mr. Pompidou emphasized that the new government's main job was going to be social reform, the correction of the inadequacies that cost the majority 90 seats in the elections. He said that the



Michel Debré

APF

Barcelona Police Open Fire On 2,000 Workers, Kill One

On 2,000 Workers, Kill One

BARCELONA, April 3 (AP)—Police fired into an angry mob of 2,000 construction workers today, killing one and wounding another in the worst outbreak of labor strife in Spain in more than a year.

Dozens of other workers were

bloodied or arrested after battling police with rocks and clubs and stopping two commuter trains. Ten policemen, including two sergeants and two corporals, were injured, the civil governor's office said.

The clash was the worst since police fired on demonstrating shipyard workers in March, 1972, in the northern city of El Ferrol, killing two.

The battle erupted at the small town of San Adrián del Besos, about five miles north of Barcelona, when morning shift workers were told they were being suspended for five days without pay as penalty for a wildcat strike.

Police opened fire after the workers disregarded orders to disperse, the governor's office said. An estimated 100 police were present when the pay suspension was announced.

The workers, building a thermoelectric plant for Puerta de San Adrián, responded with angry shouts and rocks. Others blocked a main commuter line and stoned two passenger trains. No passengers were reported injured.

Witnesses said both Civil Guards (rural militarized police) and city police took part in the clash. The governor's office gave no indication as to who fired the fatal shot.

The dead worker was identified as Manuel Fernandez Marquez, 27. Police said he died shortly after the shooting.

A note from the governor's office said shots were fired first in the air and then "it was seen necessary to repel the aggression."

It added, "We repudiate these acts of aggression fomented by those who seek a confrontation with the forces of public order."

U.S. Raises Possibility Of New Vietnam Raids

Nixon, Thieu Warn Hanoi On Buildup

By Carroll Kilpatrick

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., April 3 (WP)—President Nixon and South Vietnam's President Nguyen Van Thieu today charged North Vietnam with continued infiltration of men and weapons into the South and said that such actions "would call for appropriate vigorous reactions."

Without explaining what they would do, they said in a joint communiqué at the end of their two-day conference here that they would act together. They said they had "reached full consensus in their views."

President Nixon stated in this connection that the United States views violations of any provision of the agreement with great and continuing concern, the communiqué said, echoing the President's March 23 speech that North Vietnam "should have no doubt as to the consequences if they fail to comply with the agreement."

Mr. Nixon also pledged continued economic assistance to South Vietnam and repeated his promise to seek reconstruction assistance for all of Indochina.

Promising "adequate and substantial economic assistance" to South Vietnam for the remainder of this year, the President said he would ask Congress for



If it were critical to the survival of South Vietnam, the United States might be forced into the re-introduction of U.S. air support.

Elliot Richardson, U.S. Defense Secretary.

funds next year "sufficient to assure essential economic stability and rehabilitation" for South Vietnam as it "moves from war to peace."

Following a luncheon at the Nixon home here, the two leaders spoke briefly before television cameras, emphasizing their hopes for "a lasting peace" rather than their warnings to North Vietnam.

Later, White House Press Secretary Ronald L. Ziegler also put the emphasis on the hope for peace. When asked what would constitute adequate vigorous reaction, he said both the United States and South Vietnam intend to adhere scrupulously to the agreement and said that if others do also there can be peace.

Mr. Ziegler said that South Vietnamese officials presented figures indicating their economic needs in the short run and the

Richardson: Bombs Reply To Invasion

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, April 3 (IHT)—Defense Secretary Elliot L. Richardson said today that if Hanoi mounted a major new invasion of South Vietnam, the United States might have to resume bombing in support of Saigon's troops.

He told the House Defense Appropriations Subcommittee that President Nixon did not require new authority from Congress to order in American bombers should Hanoi undertake so flagrant a violation of the cease-fire.

But he said he believed North Vietnam was not likely to launch another such invasion. He said

there is every reason to think Hanoi prefers peace now.

In any case, Mr. Richardson said, he was confident Saigon could adequately defend itself in the near future even if an invasion from the North were to come.

His comment on the possibility of reintroducing U.S. air support was made in response to a committee member's question.

If Violations Continue
Mr. Richardson said that cease-fire violations continued and "if it were critical to the survival of South Vietnam, the United States might be forced into the re-introduction of air support."

He said, "We have to keep open the possibility that, in case of flagrant violations, we might have to provide significant help."

Under questioning, he made clear he meant renewed U.S. bombing in Vietnam.

President Nixon, he said, "Needs no new grant of authority" from Congress to resume U.S. bombing since he has "residual authority" to "secure adherence" to the cease-fire agreements.

Furthermore, Mr. Richardson said, U.S. bombing in Cambodia was only a continuation of President Nixon's policy.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

U.S. Aide Says Hanoi 'Understood' Cambodia Bombing Linked to Truce

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, April 3 (NYT)—A key administration official said today that North Vietnam "fully understood" in the last hours of the Vietnam negotiations that the United States would continue bombing in Cambodia to support the regime of President Lon Nol until a cease-fire was achieved in that country.

The official, who asked not to be identified, participated in the Paris negotiations, and said that presidential national security adviser Henry A. Kissinger read a statement into the record on Jan. 23, the day he and Le Duc Tho initiated the Vietnam cease-fire agreement.

In that statement, Mr. Kissinger reportedly said that the United States would observe cease-fires in Laos and Cambodia once they were reached, but that until then Washington felt justified, under the terms of the Vietnam agreement, to continue the military activity in those countries.

According to the administration official, Mr. Tho, Hanoi's chief negotiator, did not raise an objection to the Kissinger statement.

Historical Footnote
This historical footnote to the Vietnam negotiations was provided by the official in a private interview to justify the administration's position.

tion's contention that the continued bombing of Cambodia had been legitimized by the Vietnam negotiations and was necessary to prod the Communist side into reaching a cease-fire with the Lon Nol regime.

Mr. Kissinger apparently alluded to his private statement when he said in a television interview on Feb. 1 that "our position is clear and has been made clear

to the North Vietnamese during the negotiations.

"We will observe any cease-fire that is established in Laos and Cambodia," he said.

The United States ceased military operations in Laos after the cease-fire was signed there in February. Air action was stopped in Cambodia on Jan. 28, when Lon Nol ordered a unilateral

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

In a Major Victory for the President

Senate Upholds Nixon Job-Bill Veto

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, April 3 (WP)—In a major victory for President Nixon in his clash with Congress over spending, the Senate today sustained by four votes his veto of the \$2.6 billion vocational rehabilitation bill.

The President had called the authorization excessive, unjustified and likely to contribute to inflation.

The move to override the veto won a 60-to-36 majority, but this fell four votes short of the two-thirds required under the Constitution to pass a bill over the President's veto.

Republicans, who had backed the bill 35-to-2 when it initially

passed the Senate Feb. 23, switched over in droves under White House pressure and pleas from the GOP Senate leaders and lined up behind Mr. Nixon 31-to-10 in yesterday's vote.

Today's veto-override vote was the first major congressional test of the capacity of the Democratic-controlled Congress to override numerous expected vetoes on at least a dozen social welfare bills favored by the Democrats but strongly opposed by the President as "budget busters."

Democrats were hoping to win the override vote and create the momentum for a series of overrides that would force the President to compromise and shift some of the budget allocations away from his own priorities to social programs favored by the Democrats.

Today's vote severely damaged this prospect and deflated Democratic hopes.

Mr. Nixon, in vetoing the bill, had made spending the key issue, saying that the \$2.6-billion measure sent to him by Congress would pump up spending by \$1 billion over his own plan and help contribute to it.

Although the bill itself appropriated any funds, authorizing programs to be later, administration men said passage of an inflation creates heavy pressure for follow-up appropriations and helps contribute to an inflationary atmosphere.

"Goddamn Outrage"

Democrats reacted with anger and dismay to the President's surprise victory, which came despite predictions that the Senate would override by a narrow margin.

"It's just a goddamn outrage," said Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D., Minn. "It's a day of infamy for the White House. It's an example of the President ganging up on

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Weicker Calls on Haldeman To Resign Over Watergate

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, April 3 (IHT)—Sen. Lowell T. Weicker, R., Conn., called on White House chief of staff H.R. Haldeman today "to offer his resignation" to President Nixon.

Sen. Weicker, a member of the select Senate committee investigating the Watergate incident, told newsmen he believed Mr. Haldeman had prior knowledge of the bugging of the Democratic national headquarters and that Mr. Haldeman, as the President's chief of staff, must take the responsibility.

Sen. Weicker told newsmen he meant that Mr. Haldeman should resign if he refused to testify before the committee. "If he's not willing to tell everything he knows, I don't think he would be fit to serve in such a high capacity," said Sen. Weicker.

The Connecticut Republican is

one of a large and growing number of liberal and conservative Republicans who have become disenchanted with the way the White House is handling the Watergate affair.

[United Press International reported that once-solid support for Mr. Nixon's handling of the Watergate incident is weakening among conservatives. Republican Sen. Pete D. Dominick of Colorado, John Tower of Texas, Robert Dole, of Kansas, and others called for full disclosure of the facts. Only Sen. Henry Bellmon, R., Okla., said he fully supported the President's handling of the case.]

Sen. Weicker, who has been conducting a personal probe of the affair, said that time after time persons involved in the case have told him, "We just didn't

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Eldridge Cleaver Asks France To Grant Him Political Asylum

PARIS, April 3 (AP)—Eldridge Cleaver, the former Black Panther leader, has requested that France grant him political asylum as a man "persecuted because of his action in favor of liberty."

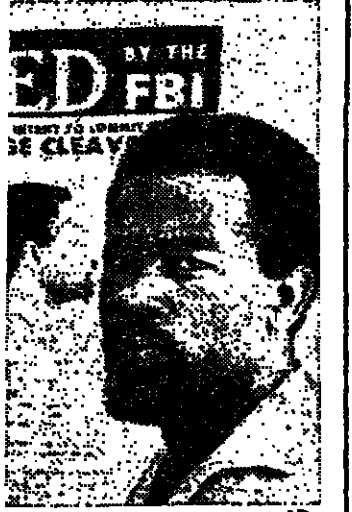
Cleaver made the appeal in a letter to Premier Pierre Messmer through a French attorney, Roland Dumas.

Mr. Dumas said that Cleaver has asked for a residence permit as a political refugee under the terms of the preamble of the French constitution which grants the right of asylum to anyone persecuted because of his politics.

"I am optimistic," he said. There were reports two days ago that Cleaver, 38, had arrived in Paris after neighbors reported that the villa in which he lived in exile in Algiers was found to be deserted.

Mr. Dumas said: "That assumption would be hazardous." Cleaver has been denied renewal of his U.S. passport since 1968, when he fled the United States after the revocation of his parole following a shootout with police in Oakland, Calif.

His present whereabouts are unknown.



Eldridge Cleaver in Algiers in 1971.

After Trawler Is Seized Off Agadir

Spanish Plane Fires on Moroccan Gunboat

ELVA, Spain, April 3 (AP)—Spanish Air Force plane and Moroccan gunboat exchanged fire yesterday when the vessel escorted a Spanish fishing boat had seized 23 miles from Moroccan coast, maritime crises reported today.

Authorities said the Spanish Ambassador in Rabat is seeking the release of the fishing boat and its crew. The incident occurred just prior to negotiations between Moroccan and Spanish

fishing boat owners scheduled for Monday in Malaga, Spain, in an effort to see a solution to the fishing dispute.

Morocco recently extended its fishing limits from 12 to 70 miles, a move affecting hundreds of Spanish tuna fishing boats. Spain has strongly protested the move.

Spanish Foreign Minister Gregorio Lopez Bravo went to Rabat last week in an effort to ease the situation, one more factor in the deteriorating relationship between the two countries in recent months.

The plane fired warning shots and the gunboat replied with machine-gun fire, Spanish authorities said. The incident happened off the port of Agadir, in southern Morocco. In Agadir, sources said one man aboard the Moroccan coast, maritime crises reported today.

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Chases Off 75%

Boycotters Eat Alternatives U.S. Meat-Buying Drops

NEW YORK, April 3 (Reuters)—Meat purchases dipped to a low of 75 percent in some areas as the nationwide boycott gave the vegetarian movement its biggest boost in years.

Meat-Eaters Are Caught Unawares

LOS ANGELES, April 3 (Reuters)—Despite the grandeur of the national meat boycott by American shoppers, information was kept from a highly carnivorous restaurant here until yesterday.

Bad Funds Court Test Fies Nixon

LOUIS, April 3 (AP)—The U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday said President Nixon's impoundment of highway construction funds is illegal.

A 2-1 decision, the federal court ruled that funds appropriated by Congress "are not to be withheld from obligation for any program."

Mr. Nixon impounded the money on the grounds that it would be ineffective to spend it.

President has impounded \$15 billion for federal programs on housing, water pollution, rural conservation, and other areas.

Appeals court upheld a decision by Judge William H. Bryant of U.S. District Court in St. Louis, in connection with impoundment of highway funds in Missouri.

George Becker ruled last summer that the impoundment of highway funds was "unlawful."

The ruling was a victory for Democratic senators, led by Sam J. Ervin, D.-N.C., who filed a brief in the case supporting the right to receive highway money on a schedule set by Congress.

George Donald P. Lay, of St. Louis, was the majority opinion writer in the 1968 case.

Mr. Lay said the act "expressly or implicitly allows the use of transportation funds for reasons remote and unrelated to the act."

He was in the decision by Judge W. Heaney, of Duluth, Minn., who dissented.

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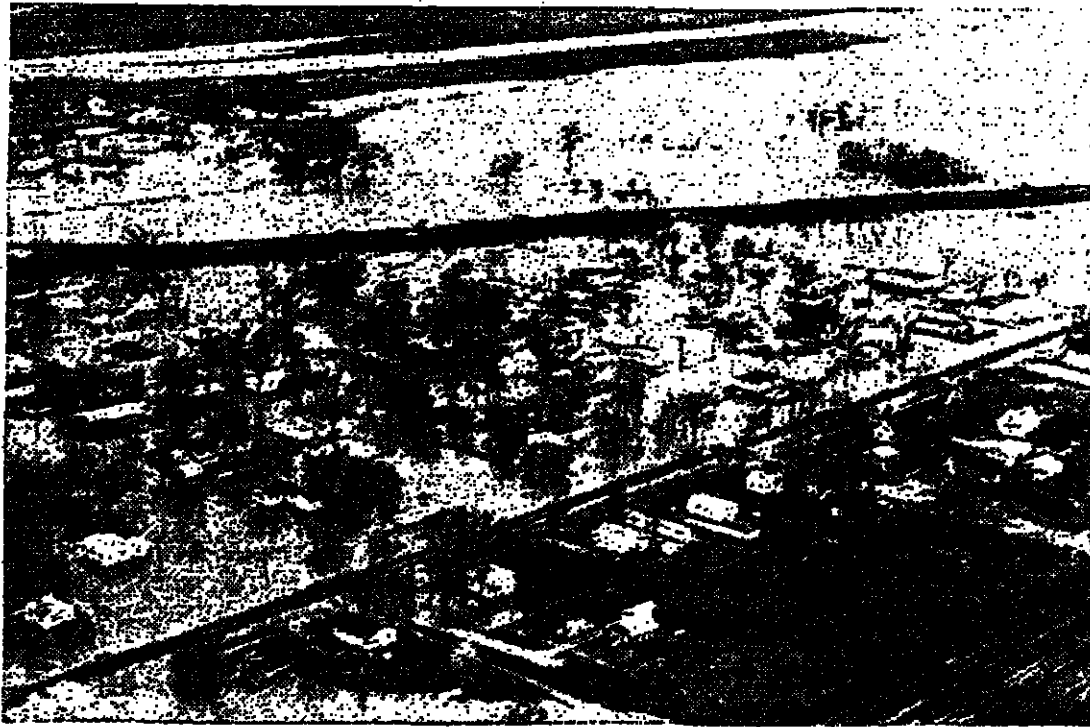
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Waters of the Mississippi and Missouri run over levee at West Alton, Mo., isolating houses.

16 Feared Dead in Mississippi Area Floods

By Roy Reed

VICKSBURG, Miss., April 3 (UPI)—The swollen Mississippi River is higher than it has been in a generation and the Army Corps of Engineers is fighting with increasing anxiety to keep it within its levees.

The river and its tributaries have already flooded an estimated 6.5 million acres south of St. Louis and caused millions of dollars worth of damage to roads, bridges, houses and farmland.

At least 16 persons are believed to have died in accidents related to the floods. The latest victims were in a tugboat that went out of control in the swirling Mississippi and struck a bridge abutment here yesterday. One man is known dead and five are missing.

The water continues to rise steadily. It is almost certain to

flood much more low-lying farmland in Missouri, Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana.

Officials of the corps are beginning to speculate that this year's flood could rival the river's landmark flood of 1927 when hundreds of people died and tremendous property damage occurred in the Lower Mississippi Valley.

The main concern in the days ahead is the safety of New Orleans. The city is mostly below sea level and only an intricate system of levees protects it from the Mississippi on one side and Lake Pontchartrain on the other.

The river going past New Orleans is now so high that motorists on streets next to levees are started to see ships going by several feet above them.

To keep the river from overflowing the levees into the city,

the corps has three diversionary channels that can send the water around the city if necessary.

The most extensive flooding has been in the basin of the Yazoo River, which drains the fertile Mississippi Delta and joins the Mississippi River at Vicksburg. An estimated 1.5 million acres in the delta are under water, including some residential subdivisions at Greenwood. The corps estimates damage in the area at \$83 million.

Hundreds of persons have been forced from their homes in the Mississippi Delta. President Nixon has declared much of Mississippi a disaster area.

Storm Moves East

NEW YORK, April 3 (AP)—A severe storm which hit the Southwest with high winds and deep snow swirled into the Gulf States today, bringing the threat of damaging rain and thunderstorms.

The snowfall in the southern and central Rockies diminished during the night, leaving Denver buried under five inches of fresh snow. Albuquerque, N.M., received up to 17 inches of snow during the two-day storm.

As the storm system moved eastward, the National Weather Service warned that the Southeast could be in for severe thunderstorms and heavy rains.

Replying to President's Charges

Muskie Attacks Nixon's 'I-Man Rule'

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, April 3 (UPI)—Accusing President Nixon of an attempt at "one-man rule," Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D.-Maine, said last night that the President wants "a blank check" to carry on the war as he pleases, make all budget decisions unilaterally, allocate tax burdens and determine whether the public will ever hear the truth about the Watergate bugging incident.

Speaking as the official designee of the House and Senate Democratic leadership to respond to last week's nationwide television speech by President Nixon, Sen. Muskie said, "This notion of one-man rule over the budget, over inflation and over the Watergate case constitutes an abuse of the President's power."

Both Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana and House Speaker Carl Albert of Oklahoma had asked the three major U.S. television networks, NBC, CBS and ABC, to carry Sen. Muskie's speech "live," as a congressional reply to presidential TV assertions about the budget and his relations with Congress.

All three declined, although crews filmed the speech in Sen. Muskie's office for partial, edited showing on news programs.

In his speech, Sen. Muskie said the key issue is increasingly the President's attempt to govern without consulting Congress on the war, on Watergate and on the budget.

His Nixon Economics

"We in Congress fear, as all Americans fear, the threat of one-man rule. We in Congress distrust, as all Americans distrust, any President who would suggest that only he knows what is best for America," Sen. Muskie said.

He hit the President particularly hard on his economic policies, saying, "The President's attempt to blame Congress for inflation is unfair and untrue."

The Maine Democrat said that "since President Nixon ended Phase 2 price controls in January, food prices, rents and interest rates have all skyrocketed. Wholesale prices went up faster in February than in any month in the last 20 years. The price of food you buy went up at an annual rate of 28 percent."

"The President's response [to rising prices] comes too little and too late... what is the President waiting for? Must all food prices reach intolerable levels before he will act to protect your pocket?"

Despite the President's attempt to shift the blame to Congress for inflation, Sen. Muskie said, it was a fact that Congress favors a budget ceiling and that Mr. Nixon had never submitted a balanced budget in five years in office, had delayed unconscionably before acting against inflation, had opposed Democrats when they cut his budget a total of \$20 billion over his first term.

Disappointed by Networks

"I'm disappointed to put it mildly," said Sen. Mansfield of the networks' failure to show Sen. Muskie "live," Sen. John Pastore, D.-R.I., chairman of the Communications subcommittee, which has jurisdiction over the Federal Communications Commission and network broadcasting, said "the

networks were unwise under the circumstances... but it's more a question of policy rather than a violation of law."

He said he had called all three networks to ask whether Sen. Muskie's speech would be covered "live" and had been told it wouldn't be, but news clips would be taken.

"Their view was that they shouldn't set the precedent of giving equal time every time the President makes a report to the nation," said Sen. Pastore.

Democratic spokesmen had told network executives that it was a distortion to give the President a 100-million audience for an attack on Congress and then give the Democratic response no "live" time at all.

Wounded Knee Accord Nearer

PINE RIDGE, S.D., April 3 (UPI)—After representatives of the government and militant Indians negotiated yesterday for a third day in a row, the government's highest-ranking negotiator called the talks "the most productive yet" in efforts to end the confrontation at Wounded Knee.

Assistant U.S. Attorney General Kent Frizzell said the two sides were only one or two points apart and a settlement "could come in the next two or three days."

Ramon Roubideaux, chief counsel for the American Indian Movement, whose members have occupied the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation hamlet for 34 days, said he "agreed pretty much" with Mr. Frizzell's assessment.

Georgia Bill Restoring Death Penalty Signed

ATLANTA, April 3 (UPI)—Gov. Jimmy Carter has signed into law a bill that restored the death penalty in Georgia. Opponents predicted it will be struck down as unconstitutional.

Gov. Carter acknowledged there was some question as to its constitutionality. But he said he was assured by the attorney general's office that the measure contained enough safeguards to face any challenge in the Supreme Court.

The new law makes rape, armed robbery and kidnapping punishable by death under certain circumstances. It also classifies airplane hijacking and treason as capital crimes.

Nixon Aides Tied to ITT Anti-Trust Efforts

By Laurence Stern

WASHINGTON, April 3 (UPI)—Documents suggesting that Nixon administration officials helped the International Telephone and Telegraph Corp. in its successful efforts to elude anti-trust prosecution in 1971 were released yesterday by a Senate subcommittee.

The "Dear Pete" letters were addressed to Peter G. Peterson,

at the time White House adviser for international economic affairs, who met with ITT President Harold S. Genseen twice in 1971 on the anti-trust issue and ITT's problems in Chile.

"Please excuse me for bothering you every day," William R. Merriam, the former head of ITT's Washington office, wrote Mr. Peterson on April 26, 1971. "But I am sure things will get better sometime soon."

The significance of the newly released material is that ITT officials and administration witnesses have taken the position in previous testimony that they never specifically discussed the anti-trust case designed to force ITT to divest itself of the \$2 billion Hartford Fire Insurance Co. On April 30, 1971, Mr. Merriam wrote Mr. Peterson:

"The work you and your associates have done has been highly effective—so much so that the anti-trust division seems to show some evidence of concern. This is a step in the right direction."

ITT officials conducted a persistent campaign within the administration to get Richard McLaren, then chief of the anti-trust division, to back down on his intention of taking the Hartford case to the Supreme Court for what ITT feared might be an unfavorable decision.

Mr. McLaren did eventually reverse his position on the case and the Justice Department finally acceded to a settlement which required partial divestiture of other holdings.

The Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee on multinational corporations also released an April 28, 1971 letter from Mr. Merriam to Mr. Peterson in which the ITT official said he planned "to generate some speeches ridiculing" a legislative proposal of former House Judiciary Committee Chairman Emmanuel Celler.

The letter said that Mr. Merriam had alerted Clark MacGregor, then the White House lobbyist on Capitol Hill, to the plan.

In a reference to Mr. Genseen, Mr. Merriam wrote Mr. Peterson: "In a long conversation with Hal this morning from Florida, he asked me to check in with you to be sure you had heard about the fact that Mr. Celler, the chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, was planning to introduce legislation that would prohibit the nation's 500 largest industrial corporations from merging with each other or with any small companies with assets of \$100,000 or more."

"I am sure you realize that he is concerned about this; and while I tried to assure him that such a bill had very little chance of being passed, he is afraid that the press might grab it and blow it out of proportion, thus affecting the delicate negotiation we are beginning with Mr. McLaren on Thursday the 29th."

The letter added: "We would appreciate any suggestions you might have on what we should do about the matter."

In the companion letter to Mr. Peterson, Mr. Merriam said: "We all are hopeful, of course, that during the next 20 days Paul and the two Johns can convince the department that the merger policy as now practiced would be suicidal for the economy of the country." There is no explanation of who "Paul and the two Johns" might refer to.

ITT had previously retained the Houston law firm of John B. Connolly, who at the time of the correspondence was secretary of the Treasury.

On April 22, Mr. Genseen wrote Mr. Peterson:

"Your time and discussion last week were very much appreciated. Your program would appear to be the first broad, constructive approach to the mounting problems of our balance of payments, trade, and overall international position, many factors of which will have direct effect on our economy at home."

Congressman Says FBI Is Used As Peeping Tom for President

WASHINGTON, April 3 (Reuters)—A Democratic congressman charged today that the administration has used the FBI as a political peeping tom to provide gossip for President Nixon.

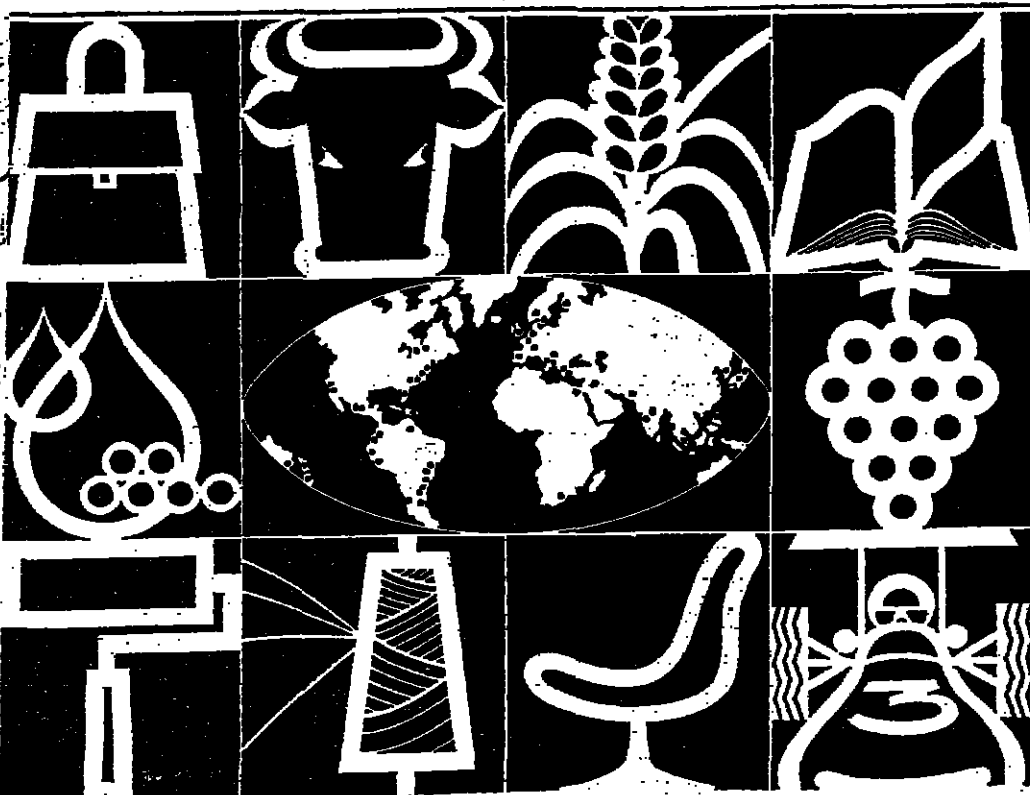
Rep. Leslie Aspin, of Wisconsin, said a two-page memorandum dated Jan. 21, 1971, was sent to FBI agents asking them to compile "items of an unusual twist or concerning prominent personalities" to go into an intelligence letter for the President.

FBI spokesman Jack Harrington did not deny the existence of the memorandum which was first reported in an Oregon newspaper in February, but he said that the FBI, since its inception, has provided intelligence data on a "need to know" basis to various agencies of the executive branch of the government, including the White House. He denied the agency was snooping.

Rep. Aspin charged that the administration had been "using the FBI as a political peeping tom and gossip columnist since it took office."

Calling the memorandum "frightening," Rep. Aspin said he was confident that President Nixon did not order the FBI to provide him with intelligence information, but he was equally certain "the FBI would not have taken such an unusual mission upon itself."

The congressman said he has asked Mr. Nixon to find out who on his staff had issued the order.



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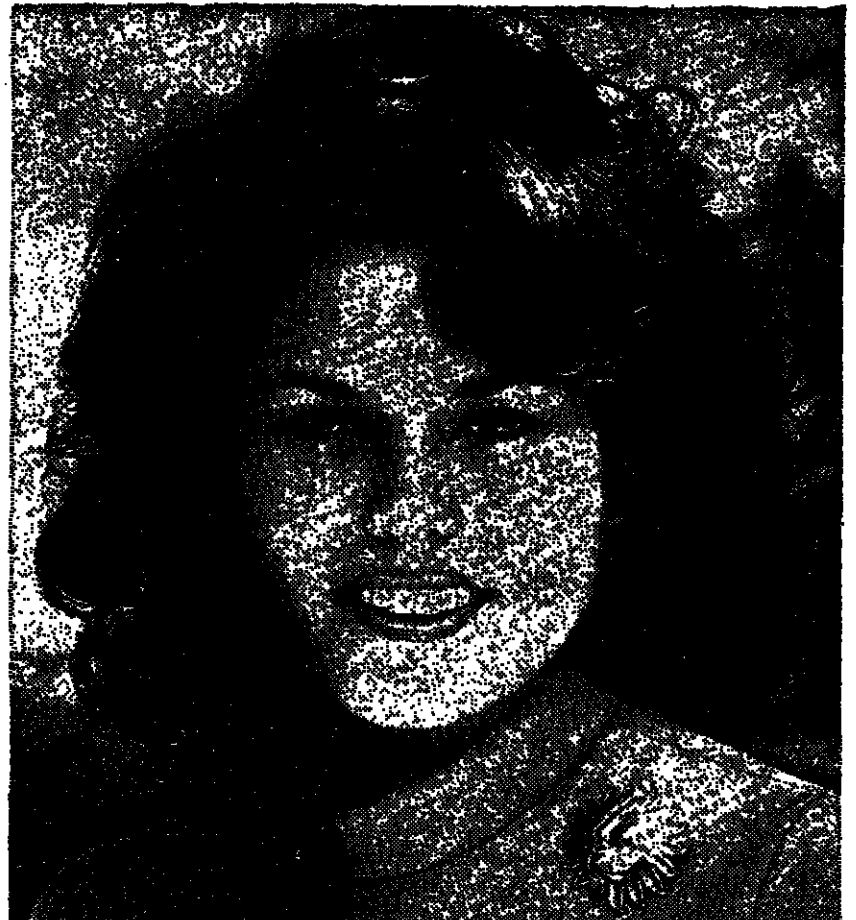
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Expert Says U.S. Unhurt by Pentagon Papers

By Sanford J. Ungar

LOS ANGELES, April 3 (UPI).—The jury in the Pentagon papers case learned for the first time yesterday that, long before Daniel Ellsberg and Anthony J. Russo Jr. went on trial, an intelligence expert from the National Security Agency advised the Justice Department that disclosure of the top-secret documents had not damaged the national defense.

In a major break for the Ellsberg-Russo defense, U.S. District Court Judge W. Matt Byrne Jr. permitted the NSA official, William D. Gerhard, to read to the jury from studies of the Pentagon papers that he prepared in late 1971 and early 1972.

A typical evaluation said that "disclosure of the information presented in this volume (part of the Pentagon papers) would not have affected national defense interests as of 1969 or today."

That is a fundamental issue in this case. The government must prove injury to the national defense in order to convict Mr. Ellsberg and Mr. Russo of espionage in connection with their duplication of the documents while the papers still were classified in 1969. (The defendants also are charged with conspiracy and theft of government property).

Since Feb. 27, defense attorneys have presented a parade of witnesses to assert that disclosure of the documents could not have hurt the United States or given advantage to a foreign power.

But that testimony, often repetitive and tedious, has come largely from former government officials or others with avowedly anti-war views. The prosecution's case, instead, has been based on the statements of two military officers still on active duty.

The existence of Mr. Gerhard's studies of the Pentagon papers has been known publicly since early February, when Judge Byrne ruled that chief prosecutor David R. Nathan improperly had withheld them from the defense despite a pretrial order to turn over all materials tending to establish the innocence of the defendants.

The judge, nonetheless, has banned the defense attorneys from making any reference to the alleged suppression of the Gerhard studies and defense attempts to introduce them into evidence through other witnesses have been uniformly unsuccessful.

Yesterday afternoon, however, Mr. Gerhard was called as the 17th defense witness.

Charles E. Wesson, a Harvard Law School professor who represents Mr. Ellsberg, moved immediately to introduce Mr. Gerhard's studies, written while the NSA official temporarily was assigned to the office of the Pentagon's general counsel to help prepare the government's case against Mr. Ellsberg and Mr. Russo.

The judge initially upheld prosecution objections. But after retiring to his chambers to study previously decided cases and the federal rules of evidence, Judge Byrne changed his mind.

Mr. Gerhard read from nine studies, stating in effect that he had been unable to find in the Pentagon papers matters which would have required the protection of secrecy in 1969.

The researcher was careful to define the role of the National Security Agency in "unclassified terms"—"to perform certain intelligence missions for the United States government and to provide for the communications security of the United States."

That means that NSA, among other things, intercepts the message traffic of other nations and seeks to prevent other countries from intercepting secret American communications.



POT PARTY—Young men lighting up pipe this week at Ann Arbor's second annual Hash Festival on University of Michigan campus. Event drew 3,000 persons, who listened to music, danced and smoked marijuana. Plainclothes police were on hand, but no arrests were made. The festival celebrates the springtime, the alleged joys of indulging in marijuana and the legal mildness of Ann Arbor's \$5-an-arrest marijuana ordinance.

Pompidou Wants President's Term Cut

(Continued from Page 1)

with today's changing society. He also has hinted in the past that a seven-year president became immediately something of a lame duck, since it often was presumed a seven-year president would not run for a second term.

The Gaullist constitution allows for amendment through a three-fifths vote of both houses. Mr. Pompidou should have little trouble winning that vote, since the majority parties will follow him out of obedience as well much of the opposition because it believes the Gaullists have been in power too long already.

Mr. Pompidou warned parliament not to attack any riders to the amendment that might aim at reducing the powers of the president, and said that if such riders were attached, he would by-pass parliament by calling a national referendum on the presidential term.

Both the Pompidou proposition and the Debré departure were more evidence of the new directions promised here during the election campaign. The revitalization of the National Assembly is to be part of this, and in his message today Mr. Pompidou was considerably more solicitous of that body than Gaullist presidents traditionally have been.

The election yesterday of former Fourth Republic Premier Edgar Faure was an example of the new orientations. Mr. Faure won at-

ter former Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas, a so-called "historical Gaullist," dropped out when it was clear the Elysée Palace was backing Mr. Faure.

Mr. Pompidou is rumored to be tinkering with another innovation for the government to be made known Thursday. There is speculation that he may include some ministers from outside parliamentary ranks, ending the present practice of taking all cabinet members from parliament. He is reported to be thinking of naming a career diplomat as foreign minister to replace Maurice Schumann, who was defeated in the elections.

Mr. Debré's most recent difficulties have come over the so-called "Debré law," doing away with most draft exemptions for students between the ages of 18 and 21. Last night, an estimated 60,000 youths paraded through Paris streets to protest the law, which basically means that they must serve their 12 months compulsory military service between high school and university, rather than after university.

Ironically, Mr. Debré had relatively little to do with the law that bears his name. The bill was first proposed when Pierre Messmer, the present prime minister, was defense minister, and voted three years ago by all parties in the National Assembly except the Communists and the Unified Socialists.

Increased Cooperation

It is improbable that there will be any dramatic impact on French policy as a result of Mr. Debré's departure. But it is perfectly conceivable that the evolution toward increased European cooperation in various areas will go forward at a somewhat faster pace.

In his message today, read to the National Assembly by Mr. Faure, Mr. Pompidou emphasized the need for greater European cooperation.

"We must work with more energy than ever," he said, "for the construction of a Europe which is itself independent." He said that France would continue its policy of independence, but would remain faithful to its "alliances and friends."

Mr. Debré, 61, was re-elected to the National Assembly last

13 Nonwhites Lose

BLOEMFONTEIN, South Africa, April 3 (Reuters).—Appeals by 13 nonwhites against their conviction and sentences last year on charges under the Terrorism Act were dismissed yesterday by the Appellate Court. A Pietermaritzburg court last April sentenced the 13 to jail terms ranging from 12 to 21 years after finding them guilty of supporting organizations seeking the overthrow of the South African government.

Russia Launches

A Second Orbital Space Laboratory

MOSCOW, April 3 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union today launched an unmanned orbital space laboratory, some 23 months after three cosmonauts died following experiments aboard its predecessor.

Tass news agency said the craft, Salyut-2, was launched to carry out scientific and technical research and for "perfecting the design." It did not say whether there were plans for a manned craft to dock with it.

Cosmonauts Georgi Dobrovolsky, Vladimir Volkov and Viktor Patsayev were found dead in their Soyuz-11 craft when it reached earth on June 30, 1971. They had spent 23 days aboard the first Salyut station.

They were the last Soviet cosmonauts to make a space flight.

It was officially announced that they died because of sudden loss of pressure in their space capsule while returning from their day on Salyut-1, but no specific reasons were given for the disaster.

Salyut-1, which was the world's first space laboratory, stayed in orbit for nearly six months and, according to Soviet scientists, provided data to enable development of long-term manned space stations.

Colombian Earthquake

BOGOTA, Colombia, April 3 (AP).—A strong earth tremor hit Colombia today, causing some panic but little damage and no casualties. The Geophysical Institute of the Andes registered the tremor at 6 1/2 on the Richter scale and located the epicenter in the western part of the country.

Ship Traces Carbon Dioxide, Finds Sea Can Still Absorb It

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, April 3 (UPI).—A nine-month voyage from the Arctic to the Antarctic by the research vessel Knorr has led to the discovery that carbon dioxide produced by the smokestacks of the Northern Hemisphere is being "inhaled" by North Atlantic waters and "exhaled" by the South Atlantic.

It has been feared that current production of carbon dioxide by industrial activity exceeds the capacity of the oceans to absorb the gas. That would lead to an accumulation of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere and to possible climate change.

The finding does not resolve that question, but it does indicate that the oceans still are capable of removing the gas from the most polluted latitudes. For that reason, Dr. Haro Takahashi of Queens College, N.Y., chief scientist on the final leg of the ship's 30,000-mile journey, called the finding "good news."

He told a news conference on the ship here yesterday that the long-term implications would not be clear until after further study. Tracing the path of carbon dioxide through the world's oceans is one of the goals of the international project of which the voyage of the Knorr was a part.

Her journey was from the Greenland Sea to the waters near Antarctica. The ship was operated by Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution in Massachusetts.

The project is known as the Geochemical Ocean Sections Study, or GEOSOS. Ships from France, Japan and West Germany also are to participate, as

well as the sister ship of the Knorr, the Melville of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography in California.

The Melville will survey the Pacific, using the same sampling and measuring devices as those aboard the Knorr. They are said to be the most elaborate and highly computerized devices of that sort ever taken to sea.

Carbon dioxide, generated by combustion, is a focus of attention because—in the atmosphere—it acts like the glass roof of a greenhouse, permitting sunlight to pass through and generate heat but inhibiting the escape of that heat. It has been feared therefore, that a significant increase in atmospheric carbon dioxide could upset the world's climatic balance.

2 Foreigners Held

By Egypt Are Freed

CAIRO, April 3 (UPI).—French journalist and a Belgian businessman jailed in connection with Egyptian student riots of January 1972, have been freed and flown home, the newspaper Al Akhbar said today.

They were Frenchman Jean Marc Vaux and Belgian Jacques Pierre Herrant. In early 1972, the Supreme Court sentenced Mr. Vaux to 10 years' hard labor and Mr. Herrant to 11 years' hard labor for distributing anti-government leaflets during the demonstrations.

Al Akhbar said they were released on orders of President Anwar Sadat and already have been flown home.

4 Jehovah's Witnesses Jailed 5 Years in Soviet Crackdown

MOSCOW, April 3 (AP).—Four Jehovah's Witnesses have been sentenced to five years in labor camps and five to lesser terms in a Soviet crackdown on the American-based religious group.

The witnesses, who the authorities say took orders from the congregation's headquarters in Brooklyn, were accused of building an underground organization, printing and disseminating "anti-Soviet" literature and urging disobedience of Soviet laws.

The sentences were reported in Sunday's issue of Sovetskaya Litva (Soviet Lithuania), which reached Moscow yesterday. Three previous articles in the Russian-language newspaper of the Baltic republic's Communist party outlined the Jehovah's Witnesses' activities as their trial was going on in the port city of Kaliningrad. The trial began Feb. 28.

"Jehovah's Witnesses" have a strongly pronounced tendency to influence the political point of view of the sect's adherents, a fact which makes them especially harmful and anti-social," Sovetskaya Litva said.

The paper named the head of the group on trial as Vilijus Araks, of the Lithuanian town of Yuodasunge. It said he had organized clandestine "circles" of Jehovah's Witnesses in Lithuania, in the neighboring republic of Latvia and in and around the Russian cities of Leningrad and Kaliningrad.

The Kaliningrad court sentenced Mr. Araks, described as an elderly man, and two associates to five years in labor camps of "strict regime."

Another got five years in a labor camp of lesser regime. Two got two years each. One got 1 1/2 years, and two were put on three years' probation.

Sovetskaya Litva did not give the numerical strength of Soviet Jehovah's Witnesses, but Mr. Araks' "circles" were widespread geographically. Kaliningrad, on the Baltic near the Polish border, is about 1,000 miles from Leningrad. Lithuania and Latvia lie in between.

The paper said the witnesses had a tightly organized, "multi-staged" leadership structure that encompassed the entire Soviet Union and was highly efficient in arranging clandestine meetings for Bible readings, smuggling

New Bible Hailed By 3 Branches Of Christianity

NEW YORK, April 3 (UPI).—The first version of the Bible to be approved for use by the three major branches of Christianity was published in the United States yesterday.

The English-language Revised Standard Version Common Bible, published by the National Council of Churches, was endorsed by prelates of the Roman Catholic, Protestant and Eastern Orthodox churches.

The text of the new Bible is basically that of the Revised Standard Version of the Old and New Testaments, published in 1952, but also includes the Apocrypha—Old Testament books accepted by the Catholics and Orthodox churches but not by the Protestants.

A line on the title page calls the common Bible "an ecumenical edition."

"At last we have an ecumenical Bible which answers 'Is Christ divided?' said Catholic Archbishop Fulton J. Sheen, author of best-selling books on religion.

The new Bible was planned by an NCC committee headed by the Rev. Dr. Herbert G. May of Oberlin College.

Maryland Official Held on Charges In Sale of Heroin

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 3 (UPI).—Federal agents arrested a member of the Maryland House of Delegates outside the state house here last night on charges of conspiring to bring a total of nearly 40 pounds of heroin, valued at \$400,000 into Baltimore from New York City.

The arrest of James Aubrey (Furk) Scott, D., Baltimore, came near the state house shortly after federal agents had surrounded the building and staked out positions in the hallways, waiting for the legislator to leave the House chamber.

Rep. Scott, a freshman delegate appointed by Gov. Marvin Mandel to fill a vacancy, disappeared from his seat on the House floor shortly before his arrest.

Rep. Scott, a tall blond man, was indicted in Baltimore yesterday afternoon on eight counts involving the sale of heroin. George Beall, the U.S. attorney in Maryland, described Rep. Scott as a "major figure in the heroin trade."

Mr. Beall said Rep. Scott is charged with making several trips from Baltimore to New York between May 1, 1971, and Nov. 9, 1972, and returning with about 40 pounds of heroin, later sold in Baltimore.

Numeiri in Bucharest. BUCAREST, April 3 (Reuters).—Sudanese President Gaafar Numeiri was given a state welcome here yesterday at the start of a four-day visit to Romania. He was met by President Nicolae Ceausescu and other senior officials.

51st MILAN TRADE FAIR

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Having celebrated its fiftieth anniversary Milan Fair is setting its sights on new and more ambitious targets. Meanwhile Milan's last "Great Fair" cycle, which takes in the Fair of April 1972 and the 44 specialized trade shows held during the previous twelve months, shows the following totals: exhibition days 271 □ exhibitors 26,622 □ display sites and premises 1,851,540 sq.m. □ 90 countries sending exhibitors □ 76 countries officially participating □ over 4 million visitors representing 138 countries of all continents. The Advance Catalogue, listing 80% of all exhibits shown at the big April Trade

Fair, is available every year as from February 1st. Its detailed index of commercial items is in Italian, English, French, German and Spanish. Plan a visit to Milan Trade Fair, and make sure of coming to the specialized trade show that covers your line of business.

Visitors' Cards and information from: Segreteria Generale Fiera di Milano, Largo Domodossola 1, 20145 Milano (Italy) or from the Milan Fair Representative: Comm. Pierre Lamperti, 16 Rue de la Bienfaisance, 75008 Paris ☎ 387-67-22.

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of its quiet and comfortable surroundings. At MIFED you can find producers interested in co-production and financial agreements for new films. Import-export licences and similar permits are obtainable from the appropriate authorities who have offices on the premises. MIFED is a club reserved for the exclusive use of persons engaged in the production, buying and renting of films. It has 14 projection studios for the presentation of film, TVfilm and VTR programs. These are some of the facilities at your disposal: inter-

national telephone, cable, telex and telephoto services; conference rooms; business and secretarial assistance; legal advice; dining rooms and bars. For further information and bookings concerning the 27th MIFED, 18 to 25 April 1973, write to: MIFED, Largo Domodossola 1, 20145 Milano (Italy), Telex 33660 Fieramil ☎ 495.495, Cables MIFED-Milano. Registration fee: U.S. \$ 18.

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The Growing Confrontation

Sen. Muskie's response to President Nixon's television address to the nation was a kind of campaign oratory. His comments on the President's meat-price freeze were hardly constructive, nor was his defense of the congressional role in the battle against inflation very convincing. But the senator from Maine did put his finger on a matter of growing national concern: President Nixon's interpretation of his executive powers.

Currently, three major issues are involved in this question: The continuing bombing in Cambodia; the impounding by the President of funds voted by Congress; and the question of how presidential aides shall testify on the Watergate affair. The principles behind Mr. Nixon's position on these issues have long been debated and never clearly resolved. But never have all three, concerning matters of such import, been presented simultaneously, put forward so openly and contested so vigorously.

It may be assumed that the Cambodian bombing and the scale on which Mr. Nixon is exerting control over the spending of funds appropriated by Congress, bringing into question as they do the war-making authority of Congress and its power over the national purse, are the most important issues in this growing confrontation. But it seems likely that the conflict between the investigative role of the legislature and executive privilege may well be the first to be decided.

Sen. Ervin, in picturesque language, has refused any compromise of the right of Congress to summon White House personnel to testify in the Watergate inquiry on, apparently, the same terms as any other citizen. The White House has responded,

through Press Secretary Ronald Ziegler, by demanding that the senator "get his own disorganized house in order"—referring to leaks to the press of "raw investigatory material" evoked during "secret" sessions.

The select senatorial committee studying the Watergate business is embarrassed by these leaks. But the critical point is that Sen. Ervin has said he will invite presidential aides to testify, and if they refuse, he will subpoena them. Failure to answer such subpoenas, he continued, would result in a recommendation that the Senate issue warrants for the arrest of those defying the subpoenas. Presumably, the Supreme Court would rule on the Senate's jurisdiction, and that might well settle a problem that has troubled relations between the White House and Capitol Hill.

In other words, Sen. Ervin is doing what the President has done: take a stand on a question that has usually been evaded, or obscured in order to prevent just such showdowns on the constitutional separation of powers as now seem imminent. One may question whether the senator is wise in drawing the issue so sharply, but one must also question, and more seriously, whether President Nixon has thought through the implications of his own assertions of authority in so many grave areas, in such provocative fashion.

The U.S. Constitution is a malleable document, with numerous obscurities. It has worked this long by being stretched here and tightened up there to meet emergency situations. But for a President to throw quite so many "emergencies" at the heads of Congress at once not only strains his own effectiveness; it places a heavy strain on the fundamental law itself.

Message for President Thieu

For signing the Paris agreement, Hanoi got the bonus of a visit from Henry A. Kissinger. For signing the same agreement and doing his part to permit extradition of American prisoners and forces in the agreement's first 60 days, President Thieu has been rewarded even more handsomely with an invitation to the Western White House at San Clemente. Mr. Nixon received him there conspicuously. But just what the visit is meant to bring is unclear.

By receiving Mr. Thieu, Mr. Nixon demonstrates to all that he regards the Vietnam agreement as much more than a fig leaf contrived only to cover American combat disengagement. He also demonstrates—to Hanoi and to Mr. Thieu's political rivals in particular—that Mr. Thieu still has the American seal of approval, to be defined not only in terms of what political advantage it may confer but in terms of continuing economic aid, arms replacement and diplomatic support. No one—or so Mr. Nixon presumably hopes—can fail to get the message that when he promises, he delivers. The whole structure of his great-power diplomacy is based on persistent efforts to get that message through.

If that were all, American citizens might throw the streets to hail President Thieu: What an easy way to show your support or, if you feel another way, to bid him your (and his) last hurrah. The question is whether he is being told by Mr. Nixon that if he gets in serious trouble, the United States will again bail him out. That this may be precisely what Mr. Thieu is being told is surely implied by the calculated way in which Mr. Nixon has issued his scarcely veiled threat to resume bombing Hanoi if the North Vietnamese do not behave.

Frankly, we are uncertain how to get across to Mr. Thieu—or for that matter Mr. Nixon—the fundamental notion that the United States has given South Vietnam more than a reasonable chance to stand on its own and that, regardless of what the other side now does, American support will be limited to categories specifically permitted in the Paris agreement. Despite the administration's current contention, the Paris agreement does not say that if one side

breaks its terms, the other can follow suit. Rather, the agreement sets the limits—which do not include more bombing—within which the United States could honorably end its own direct involvement and go on directly supporting Saigon. The agreement also binds the United States to use its influence to induce Saigon to respect the agreement. It would seem obvious that this is the path by which Washington acquires some leverage in order to induce Moscow and Peking to restrain Hanoi.

We would not expect President Thieu to be conversant with the niceties of the U.S. Constitution. We would, however, expect President Nixon not only to be conversant with the constitutional implications of further American military support for Saigon but to make it his business to clear up any misunderstandings Mr. Thieu may have on this score.

The Constitution does not authorize the President to bomb foreign countries at his own discretion. It does not say that, to help enforce shaky cease-fire agreements, the President is entitled to make war as he sees fit.

Some may say that this position amounts to a death warrant for President Thieu. Our authority for rejecting this argument is Mr. Nixon's own claim of smashing success for his efforts to ready South Vietnamese to fight their own battles, and his own high estimate of the determination and resourcefulness of President Thieu. Granted, it will be a novel experience for Mr. Thieu to rule without direct American combat support. But he will still have the other ample forms of American support permitted by the Paris accord. He will also have the extra incentive derived from knowing that his fate is in his own hands. We should all be delighted to accept President Thieu's thanks for the great effort the American people have made in South Vietnam's behalf. The word the American people most want to hear, however, is that this effort has finally given South Vietnam the capacity to fend for itself. The rest of it—the will, the courage, the patience—has always been something only the South Vietnamese can supply.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Prisoners in Vietnam

Americans above all must put the terrible plight of the prisoners in its terrible context. The United States, South Vietnam, North Vietnam—none of these can claim to have been angels. The Americans used bombs and napalm mercilessly. South Vietnamese civilians suffered My Lai. The South Vietnamese were ruthless in their treatment of

prisoners, often with direct American involvement. The classification of prisoners in the South was blurred for political convenience. But the American prisoners deserve every sympathy, and so, too, do the thousands who were locked up by President Thieu in circumstances worse than the prisoners held in the North or by the Viet Cong.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

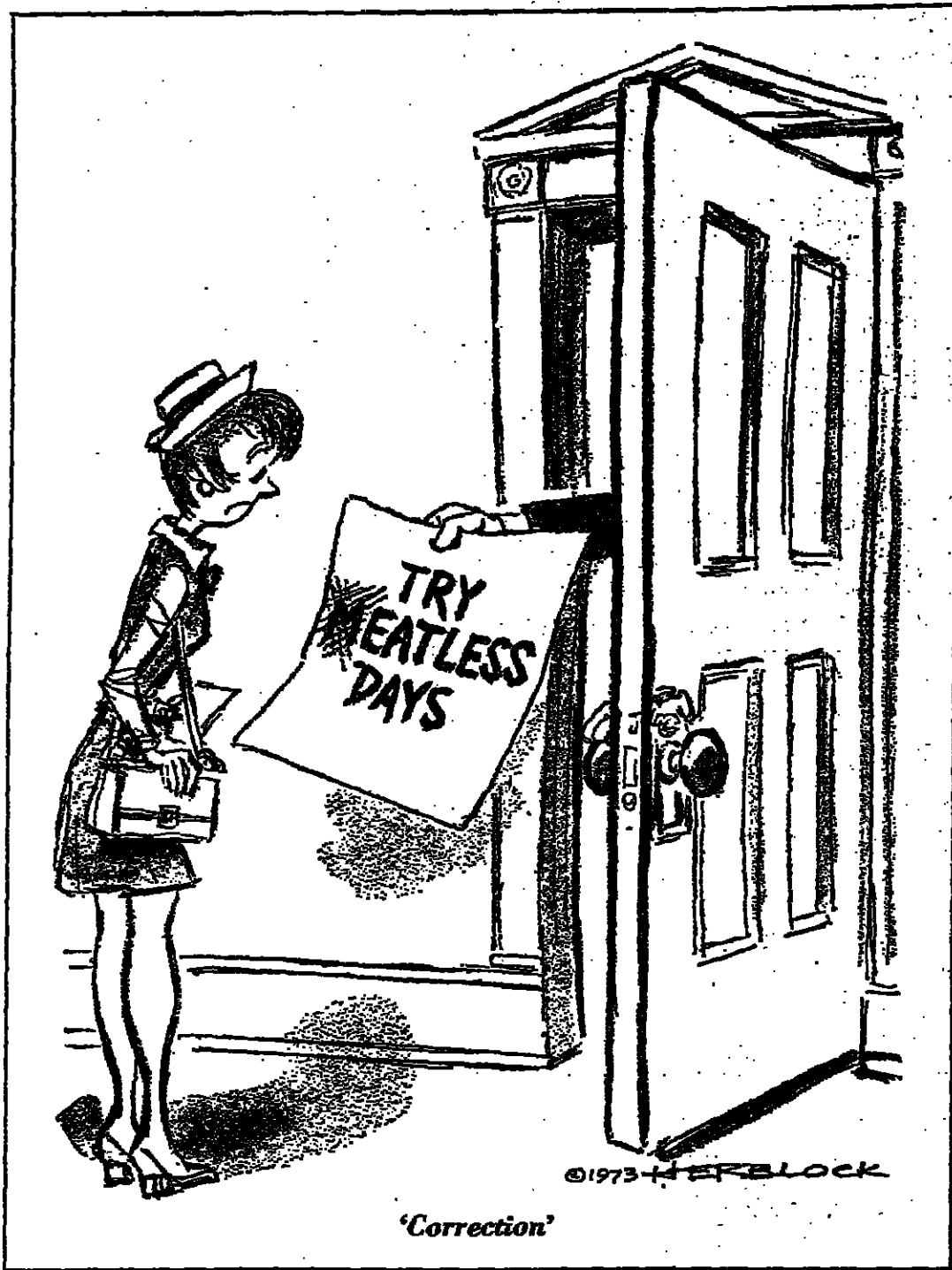
April 4, 1898

WASHINGTON—The only hope for peace lies in the fact that enormous pressure to avoid war is being brought to bear on the President and Congress by the great business interests throughout the country. Thousands of clerks and mechanics are being threatened with dismissal if war occurs, and it is having a very pacifying effect. Another great argument presented in favor of peace is the fact that Japan is preparing to take advantage of any hostilities by seizing the Hawaiian Islands, which it has long coveted.

Fifty Years Ago

April 4, 1923

PARIS—Hundreds of young Russians who are working in Paris until they can return to their country assembled at the Hotel des Sociétés Savantes last night to hear a lecture by Colonel Reznoff, the historian of the Bolshevik conspiracy, on the origins of the Revolution of November 1917. The audience was almost entirely composed of Russian Nationalists who believe that a Monarchy will be able to restore their country to its former prosperity and power. This was a counter-meeting to the one held by the Russian Republicans last month.



'Correction'

Population, Peace and Prosperity

By James P. Brown

NEW YORK—"We will not be a chronic basket case," insists a Harvard-trained economist in Bangladesh, drawing out plans that project self-sufficiency in food and a doubling of exports within five years.

Such official optimism is commonplace in the capitals of four developing nations visited during a recent trip through South Asia and the Middle East. But the prospects for economic growth are not that sanguine in Egypt, Pakistan, India and especially in the struggling new Bengali nation.

All four countries face a common danger of stagnation if they fail either to resolve regional rivalries that divert scarce resources from development efforts or to halt runaway population growth that threatens to overwhelm any economic gains they may make.

The bright young bureaucrats in Dhacca base their expectations on the productive alluvial soils of the Gangetic Delta, rich deposits of natural gas, an abundance of fish in the rivers and bays of Bengal and promising new markets for Bengali jute.

Enormous Gap

Unfortunately, there is an enormous gap between promise in Dhacca and performance in the countryside where most Bengalis live, perpetually on the edge of starvation. Bangladesh is desperately short of trained administrators to implement the plans of a small and tremendously talented elite. By all accounts, the Awami League is riddled with corruption. Little has been done to try to curb a birth rate that will increase the existing overpopulation from 75 million to 170 million by the year 2000.

Food shortages this year are expected to be worse than last year, when the country was saved from widespread famine only by massive foreign relief, which may not be duplicated. Officials blame last year's drought for another bad winter crop. But foreign observers say the fault also lies with government failure to distribute seed and fertilizers and to supply parts and technicians to repair broken irrigation pumps.

Anyone returning to India after a 10-year absence cannot help being impressed by abundant evidence of progress—burgeoning new factory towns on the outskirts of New Delhi, lush irrigated crops on once fallow winter fields, prosperous Punjab farmers riding to town on their tractors. Even Calcutta has recovered some of its old chaotic vitality after the destructive Communist orgy of the late nineteen-sixties. Above all, Indians display a new self-confidence and optimism.

But while the few who are rich have prospered, along with a small but growing middle class, the majority of Indians who are pathetically poor have been hardly touched by two decades of development. The green revolution, so far, has been limited to relatively few of the traditionally more productive areas.

The most serious handicap to Indian development, however, is population growth—from 340 million people to 570 million in the eighteen years between this writer's first and most recent visits. Even the affluent United States would have difficulty absorbing an increase of that magnitude—more than the total current population of this country. Prime Minister Gandhi acknowledges that government

efforts so far have made no dent in the problem.

Ironically, defeated and truncated Pakistan appears to enjoy the best prospect on the subcontinent for an economic breakthrough. "Give us five years of peace," says an economic planner in Islamabad, "and we'll outstrip both India and Bangladesh."

Pakistan exports this year are approaching the record level reached in 1971, before the Bengal secession. After three years of drought, good rains have encouraged agricultural officials to predict self-sufficiency in wheat by next year. Completion of a new high dam at Tarbela—three times larger than Egypt's Aswan Dam—soon will be feeding the already highly developed irrigation system of the fertile Indus Valley and opening up some new areas for cultivation. Low-cost textile mills, supplied with home-grown cotton, appear to be thriving.

Pakistan still has plenty of problems, including a runaway

birth rate, massive unemployment, social inequalities and rural resistance to change, but if the Bhutto government can solve its current constitutional problems and make peace with its neighbors, the truncated Islamic state could still earn the "model of development" label it was once prematurely accorded.

One hesitates to ascribe the same prospects to stagnating Egypt where the pressure of population and other problems is far more acute. Nevertheless, the surplus cheap electric power offered by the Aswan Dam, the agricultural potential of the Nile Valley and the new industrial base established through Soviet aid offer a potential for rapid growth if the manpower and brainpower of Egypt were productively harnessed to the oil riches of Libya in the anticipated merger of the two countries. Unfortunately, Egyptian energies and Libyan wealth appear more likely to be squandered on a continuing confrontation with Israel.

But China-Watchers Still

By C. L. Sulzberger

HONG KONG—When Franklin Roosevelt recognized the Soviet Union in 1933 and sent the Bulleit embassy to Moscow, this action set the seal of doom on the profession of Russia-watching then being practiced at the American legation in Riga, Latvia, during the hiatus in relationships between the two great powers.

But it is most unlikely that dispatch of a new liaison mission to Peking, under the wise and skillful David Bruce, will in any material way affect the far more complex art of China-watching as known in this British colony. Hong Kong China-watching is a ramified application of the techniques of outside-looking-in. The Soviet Union was never so isolated as the Chinese People's Republic preferred to remain for many years. It was accessible to many non-American diplomats as well as foreign correspondents including those of U.S. papers.

Moreover, scientific methods now available including computerized analysis, satellite photography, instant means of communication and new ways of compiling statistics have made the Hong Kong methodology superior to anything practiced earlier in Riga.

Premier Chou En-lai himself told a group of Americans last autumn that Hong Kong possessed the best intelligence on China, with Tokyo second and Moscow easily the worst. Of course, the information amassed here by the enormous U.S. Consulate General is immediately passed on to Washington.

That function is not likely to be changed for a long time to come by the opening of the Bruce mission, which is limited by agreement to 30 persons. The staff of the Consulate General in Hong Kong is more than 10 times as large. It has accumulated extensive files on China and has assembled a broad pool of experts on all kinds of special problems. They are able to exchange ideas with each other and with equivalent foreign experts stationed here.

There is more raw material for analysis in Hong Kong than is available in Peking and freer access to certain types of knowledge. Travelers to and from the People's Republic are constantly passing. The U.S. Foreign Broadcasting Information Service is sent here electronically, comprising broadcasts from Communist stations throughout the world. These are promptly source-checked by computers. Additional information can be supplied on call by the FBI's center in Oklahoma.

Mission Is Limited

The size of the Bruce mission is undoubtedly limited in part by restrictions on available housing and office space and the difficulty in servicing such facilities as typewriters, air conditioners or commissary supplies. So far, other foreign embassies report the Chinese telephone service is overburdened. Provincial newspapers appear less available in Peking than here, where they are surprisingly acquired.

For these and other reasons it is anticipated that the U.S. China-watching establishment will continue valuable functions for a considerable period. The basic importance of the Bruce mission will be to serve as a direct channel of communications between Peking and Washington.

It will be in a position to negotiate directly and to arrange cultural exchanges or big business deals on major items such as aircraft or computers. It is even conceivable that, as a public token of improved relations, the opening of a "hot line" for urgent diplomatic consultation may be arranged.

Nevertheless, Hong Kong seems destined to remain the principal U.S. center abroad for military and intelligence analysis,

Claire Sterling

From Rome:

What was the point of

enslaving ourselves to a

beautiful and valuable car?

Could we expect to beat the

rap, with car thefts in Italy

running to 175,000 a year?

ROME—It probably isn't quite correct for me to use the columns of this paper to offer a car for sale. I do it not for personal profit—I'm resigned to taking a loss, in fact—but as a gesture of solidarity toward thousands of other car-owners in Italy otherwise condemned to suffer in silence.

Just some weeks ago, my husband and I were the accessories of our neighborhood in old Rome because, not being rich and requiring a car mostly to climb the hill to our Tuscan farmhouse with dogs, gardening tools and sacks of cement, we owned nothing but an incredibly battered, rusty and altogether irreparable Volkswagen Beetle. Then, because it seemed an irresistible bargain, we bought a good car: handsome and sleek, with a motor a yard long and a tendency, at a mere flick of the accelerator, to surge past anything moving and around at 100 miles an hour. Driving it down to Rome on the Autostrada del Sole, overtaking everything on wheels and saluted with a deference we had never been accorded before by gas-station attendants, bartenders and highway police, we were enchanted.

No sooner was the car parked in our own square in Rome than our troubles began. The first thing we learned from an admiring crowd was that our model happened to be exactly the one most favored by thieves who wanted to make a fast getaway after robbing a bank. (Later, we discovered that this was not quite true. For obvious reasons, bank robbers prefer the four-door "berlina" to our two-door coupé.)

There was no question of keeping it in a garage, since, even if we required, no garage in our neighborhood had space available. We could only take whatever precautions came to mind.

Yet of all we were advised to conceal the car radio by leaving it covered with an open road map, or newspaper, or box of unfurled Kleenex, and to buy a special key to lock the antenna rising from its low-stung rear.

These two items, everybody assured us, would be the first to go. Then a mechanic showed us how to fix the car each night so that a thief could not make it start. The process involved opening the yard-long hood and detaching a small, nearly inaccessible wire which, naturally, we had to reach so as to start the car ourselves. In addition, we were advised to park in a different place each night, preferably near a police station, next

to an all-night taxi rank, or in a large and brightly lighted square. From time to time we might also leave it directly under our own windows so that we could hear its distinctive growl if anybody was clever enough to find that elusive little wire under the hood. Of course, we made it a point to get up early in the morning to move it again.

Notwithstanding all these precautions, three attempts were made on the car during the next two weeks. Somebody forced and broke the door handle on the driver's side, then the other door handle, and then the trunk, to steal the spare tire. The gas tank was also drained several times, until we had the sense to buy a new cap with a lock. Having by then spent nearly \$100 on repairs and replacements, we were advised to invest another \$20 in an anti-theft mechanism that seemed to alarm. After precisely eight seconds, that is, the car would emit a strange and continuous sort of howl and the motor would automatically die. An extra \$10 would have added another feature to this invaluable mechanism, simultaneously locking both car doors to trap the thief inside. Since we might well have trapped ourselves instead on some absent-minded occasion, we regretfully turned that down.

Enslaved

Coming home with our elaborate burglar-proof mechanism installed, we were heavy with thought. By then, we had acquired eight security keys for this car. One for each door and others for the trunk, glove compartment, antenna, gas tank, ignition and burglar alarm. Our days were filled with worries we had never known in the carefree times when we had left our battered Beetle at the door unlocked, knowing that any self-respecting thief would regard it as beneath contempt. The value of the car had risen to 175,000 in a moment of folly seemed to us beyond price.

What was the point of enslaving ourselves to a beautiful, valuable and desirable car? Could we conceivably expect to beat the rap, with car thefts in Italy running to 175,000 a year? Was it worth losing so much peace of mind, not to mention money, simply to get to our Tuscan farmhouse half an hour faster? Did we really care about the new respect this gorgeous status symbol inspired in our neighbors? Hadn't we been incomparably richer, spiritually as well as economically, before?

The next day, somebody stole our Beetle. Evidently, the thief had come around to the same conclusion we had reached ourselves. Doubtless, he is enchanted too. I hope, for his sake, that the disenchantment is not too distant when he comes across the home burglar alarm system we had invented for the Beetle: A flat spare tire.

Letters

Terror in Mideast

Referring to Mr. Hale's article of October 28, "Terrorism (IET, March 30), I see more of an attempt toward a dubious literary philosophy than any "sense of history." Can one dare to picture Arab terrorists today as isolated victims of an overwhelming cause, when in fact they are condemned and aided by Arab states bent on the destruction of an entire nation? And then should Hale be so narrow as to compare these people with Jews of the late 1940s? Have six million Arabs been sent to gas chambers with the entire "civilized" world watching, ready to intervene? Are Israel's "enemies" today who presided over those killings, are indeed "beyond the human pale?"

True, Israel is a state now. But the Arabs, in contrast, have many states. Couldn't, then, one consider the Arab terrorists today a "have"? Isn't Mr. Hale against state-sanctioned terrorism?

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MOVIES IN PARIS

A Slick Spy Melodrama

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, April 3 (UPI)—"Le Serpent" is the most of the "Le Serpent" (at the Elysées Cinema, the Rotonde and the Champs-Élysées).

A KGB colonel seeks freedom just as he is about to be popped into a Moscow-bound aircraft at Orly. He is granted sanctuary and whisked to Washington where, behind closed doors, he tells all. The burden of his information is that traitors hold high posts in Western defense forces. Some accuse him of espionage, others of being a spy.

Espionage melodramas have their rules and regulations, and operating within these confines, ensemble one another closely. As his one unrivaled, one is reminded of bits from others, the narrow scope of the defector in "Le Serpent," the spy kidnapping in "Les Silencieux" and the exchange of prisoners on the East-West Berlin bridge in a movie based on a George Martin novel of international intrigue, "Catch Me a Spy."

As Henri Verneuil, an able action director, is in charge on this occasion, "Le Serpent" never falls below a certain professional level and does it with style. Everything is competently executed and the result is a thriller of flash and dash. The cast-

ing and acting is sound if familiar. Yul Brynner is the Soviet troublemaker of fixed sowl. Henry Fonda is the U.S. intelligence chief of Allan Dulles aspect. Dirk Bogarde is a suave British operator and Philippe Noiret and Michel Bouquet represent the French secret service. The dialogue is multilingual with French titles translating (even Bogarde's incomprehensible French).

"Loving" (at the Quintette-Postif in English) starts off with a promising prelude, evidently intending to depict the plight of a gifted artist who is forced by economic pressures to surrender to commercialism. After a brave beginning, it takes the middle of the road and resolves itself into just another comedy about Madison Avenue publicity methods and the oppressive existence led in an upper middle-class suburban community. Its director, Irvin Kershner, has been unable to draw the portrait of an artist; his protagonist is but a drunken dandy as inept in his private affairs as he is in his career. It is as though Dreiser's novel, "The Genius," had been rewritten by Neil Simon and consequently "gagged up." There is the expected gallery of caricatures of the egomaniacal tycoon with Lincoln whippers who prefers photography to painting, of the sycophant office underlings, afraid

of their opinions and their jobs, of the stuffy "artistic" artists, members of an illustrators' club, and of the flibbertigibbets of the suburban haut monde. Kershner's "hero" makes no special call on one's sympathies as he is quite as devious as those he despises. He plans to run off with his girl friend and abandon his wife and children—if a prosperous deal materializes. There are a few telling touches. For example, the mistress is shown as a younger edition of the wife, hinting that she was the thwarted artist to accomplish his amorous project he would simply find himself in another cage—the concluding idea of "Alfredo, Alfredo." George Segal is the chained illustrator. Eva Marie Saint is his lonely wife and Keenan Wynn is a low-comedy contact man.

If "La Corne de Chèvre" (at the Marais) is a typical national product, the Bulgarian motion picture has just reached the point at which the American should about 1905. "La Corne de Chèvre," true enough, is a talkie, but this is not to its advantage. It is not that its dialogue is in Bulgarian (with accompanying French titles), but as the better part of its exchanges are grunts, bellows, shrieks and moans, it requires no sound track at all. It tells of a savage shepherd's vengeance for his wife's death at the hands of the Turkish conquerors



Dirk Bogarde, Henry Fonda in "Le Serpent."

and of his brutal training of his daughter to follow in his footsteps. Primitive in technique and exposition, it is a close relative of the blood-and-thunder melodramas of old.

French television is paying tribute to Ernst Lubitch with a showing of his films on the Sunday night Ciné Club program

(Channel 2). The projection of his silent version of that famous opera, "The Student Prince," was horribly bungled. It was decided to run it without music by an evidently tone-deaf not to say blockheaded committee. Worse, during its course the English titles were read aloud in French. Anyone who read titles aloud in the silent cinema was elected by the rest of the audience and one kept wishing that this offender would be accorded the same just treatment.

The showing of the Lubitch talkies has been happier for they allow for no such damaging idiosyncrasy. Young film fans have been most enthusiastic and ponder on the last art of such cinematography. The Lubitch method might be emulated to advantage today.

It was his policy to begin at the beginning. That is, he inevitably selected inviting material on which he might improvise. He viewed himself as a director—not as an "author." The author of "Monte Carlo," seen last Sunday, was the celebrated German dramatist Hans Müller. The screen play was by the famous Hungarian dramatist Ernst Vajda, and the dialogue was by the American playwright Vincent Lawrence.

For interpreters, Lubitch chose, in this case, Jack Buchanan and Jeanette MacDonald, who could sing, dance and act, and for supporting roles such seasoned players as Zasu Pitts, Claude Allister, Lionel Belmore (once of Henry Irving's company) and Albert Conit. In addition, he arranged a charming musical score before shooting began. In a word, he went into battle fully armed with a solid script, excellent actors and an appreciative ear for dialogue and melody. Latter-day directors, please copy.

MUSIC IN ITALY

An Object Lesson for Rome

By William Weaver

ROME (UPI)—The season at Rome's Teatro dell'Opera got a shot in the arm this week, thanks to the stimulating visit of the Cologne Opera, bringing admirable productions of "Der Rosenkavalier" and Hindemith's "Cardillac," given in Rome for the first time. The Cologne Theater's corps de ballet also presented a ballet evening, which was very well received.

Beyond the merits of the numerous distinguished artists who make up the German company, the visit was enjoyable and significant also for the general sense of teamwork, of ensemble, that marked both opera productions. They were clearly the result of a stable, working theater, geared to turning out a steady, acceptable, soundly made series of performances. In other words, the exact opposite of the Rome opera, which operates pretty much on a hit-or-miss basis. A cast is assembled, rehearsed (rarely for a long period), sent on the stage for four or five performances, if it hits, fine. If not, better luck

next time. More often than not, it misses.

Of the two Cologne productions, one, "Rosenkavalier," was excellent; a sensible, traditional staging by Hans Neugebauer (designers Max Bignens and Sophia Schroeck), a fine cast headed by Sena Jurinac as the Marschallin, with the young Tise Grasmatic as a warm, convincing Octavian, Manfred Jungwirth, an experienced Ochs, sang well and acted with laudable restraint. Lucia Popp was a sweet, yet pert Sophie. The countless small roles were all well-gauged. Every member of the team knew where to stop. The orchestra, under the precise (if somewhat subdued) direction of Istvan Kertész, played splendidly.

Conducted by the very young Hans Zender, the orchestra was even more impressive in the taut "Cardillac," where there are many solo passages, especially for the winds, all of which were brought off with accuracy and feeling. The chorus also is vitally important in this work, and it gave a good account of itself. Ernst Gulstien was eerie and moving in the title role, and

there was excellent singing from Janet Coster (the lady), Gerhild Lorenz (the daughter), Jean Van Re (the knight), and Allen Cathcart (the officer). In the small role of the gold merchant, the bass Harald Stamm sang and acted well (as he did also in "Rosenkavalier," playing the police officer of the last act).

Neugebauer's staging, with Achim Freyer as designer, was debatable. At times the use of willfully artificial Commedia dell'Arte movements seemed to contradict the spirit of the music, but the production was, on its own terms, coherent and it thoroughly worked out. And it was not an over-elaborate, lavish spectacle. One did not have that feeling, so frequent at an Italian premiere of a work not destined for many repetitions, of another hundred million lire down the drain! In short, the Cologne visit was rich in musical pleasures, and also in object lessons. If anyone at the Teatro dell'Opera wants to learn,

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, April 3 (UPI).

This is how critics in New York rate new stage and film productions:

"Emperor Henry IV," the Pirandello play, has been revived at the Ethel Barrymore Theater, with Rex Harrison in the lead. And the play comes alive only when Harrison is on stage, says William Glover of the Associated Press. The others (Eileen Herlie, Paul Hecht, David Hurst and Douglas Seale) "have little to do but set up his mock royal entrances and exits." Clive Barnes, in "The Times," calls the play "an inspired Chinese puzzle" and says that the production, with starting by Clifford Williams "should have everything going for it. And yet somehow it lacks energy. It makes a good evening of theater out of a great play." Henry is a rich Italian who, in 1902, went riding in a fancy dress pageant dressed as the 11th-century German emperor. He falls from his horse, goes mad and believes he is indeed the emperor. His relatives decide to honor his delusions and surround him with a mock court. At last reality breaks in, with shock therapy. This gives Pirandello his chance to play on his favorite theme, Barnes says, of where reality lies. "And as Henry himself puts it: 'It doesn't matter how people see us. It is how people see themselves that counts.'" Barnes admits that "it is difficult to be absolutely fair to both the play and the production." "The play is a masterpiece, this is a must. For any lovers of Broadway who still think Pirandello is a meatless spaghetti sauce, this will prove a surprise."

"Such a Gorgeous Kid Like Me," the new François Truffaut, is a "very curious and disappointing movie," says Timesman Vincent Canby. "It has wit, but it is not very funny. It is too schematically predictable as to be surprising except in minor details." The film is the story of Camille Blais (Bernadette Lafont) who rises to fame as a singing star of absolutely no talent, her road to stardom littered with corpses. She doesn't remember her murder. "She just sets up situations that can-if she's lucky—result in certain disadvantages to others." Canby finds Bernadette Lafont a "singularly uninteresting" actress.

Waverley Root: Food for Papal Dispensations

"In whatever country I have traveled," wrote Alexandre Dumas, "I have always had fresh butter of the very same day... Wherever I was able to get milk, whether it was cows, camels, mares or sheep... I filled a bottle three-quarters full, hung it to the neck of my horse, and let the horse do the rest; on arriving in the evening, I broke off the neck and found inside a lump of butter as big as my fist which had made itself."

It is difficult to believe that a food so easy to produce was not discovered independently very early; we may take with a grain of salt the stories that the Greeks had to wait for butter until they had been taught to make it by the Scythians or the Persians, or that the ancient inhabitants of India were ignorant of butter until the Aryans revealed its secret to them. The probability is that all peoples who had reached the pastoral stage knew butter before history began, and that its richness made it from the beginning a symbol of luxury and plenty. Thus in ancient Indian mythology a river of nury (Sambala) flowed around one of the seven concentric circles which constituted the earth.

The ancient Hebrews knew butter; the Bible is full of references to it. Abraham offered butter to the three angels who came to his tent; Solomon extols the rewards of effort in a proverb by saying that he who churns milk derives butter; and in Psalm 134, it is provided a handy comparison: "The words of his mouth were smoother than butter, but war was in his heart." Joel used butter to beguile his victim, before committing a popularly approved crime, when she "brought forth butter in a lordly dish" (Judges V, 5) and Isaiah prophesied: "Behold, a virgin shall conceive, and bear a son, and shall call his name Immanuel. Butter and honey shall be at." Moses made it plain that he was referring specifically to cows' butter when he praised a Lord who could provide it for his people even in arid and desert places.

Cows' butter was a luxury and a rarity for the ancient Greeks and Romans, who, though they knew butter, rarely tasted any. In ancient Greece there was not much pasture rich enough to support cows, much less to permit them to give an abundant flow of milk. Sheep and goats were less exacting about pasture, but there was problem of conservation; most of their milk did not immediately made into long-keeping cheese, not perishable butter. The same as true for the Romans, whose writings rarely mention butter; so far as I know neither Virgil nor Horace mentioned it, though they made frequent references to cheese. Roman cows were not milk animals. The ancient Roman cow still exists, virtually unchanged, in the Chianina of Tuscany; it is a magnificent beef producer, but its cows give barely enough milk to rear their own calves.

By the Middle Ages butter had become more plentiful in Europe; there was enough of it so that the church took notice of its existence by forbidding it during Lent and on fast days, as too rich a food for times of abstinence; the faithful made every effort to be involved from this prohibition. In the 14th century Charles V of France asked Pope Gregory XI to grant him a dispensation to use butter and milk on fast days because of his poor health; the pope conceded only after receiving certificates both from the king's doctor and his confessor.

Dispensations

However, butter seems to have been permitted when other fats are not easily obtainable, for in the following reign, that of Charles I, "for want of oil, butter was eaten in Lent just as on ordinary non-fasting days," and it was also for this reason that Queen Anne, Duchess of Brittany, asked the pope in 1481 for permission for reasons to use butter in Lent because Brittany neither produced oil or imported it. Much of northern France was in the same situation, a permission to eat butter on fast days was put on a slot-machine basis; collection boxes were placed in the churches marked trones sur le beurre, to which it was only necessary to contribute in order to have the right to consume butter with a clear conscience. The magnificent Butter Tower of the cathedral of Rouen was financed by the money paid for dispensations from the prohibition against eating butter in Lent.

Butter was common enough in England in Shakespeare's time so that he could refer casually in "King Henry IV" to "a dish of butter" and have Falstaff say, in "The Merry Wives of Windsor": "I'll be served such another trick 'till I have my brains taken out, and buttered, and given them to a dog for a new year's gift."

There is a popular preference for yellow butter, and producers cater to it by adding coloring matter which are used—carrot-seed oil, or harm when the usual vegetable matters are used—carrot-seed oil, or decoctions of marigold, or the dye obtained from the tropical American annatto tree, all of which are officially tolerated.

The Middle Ages were more exigent. In 15th-century France it was forbidden to color butter even with marigolds, or to mix animal fat with it, or even to sell it in the same shops as fish, candles or other groceries. There were nevertheless gross adulterations in medieval times, which were severely punished. The seller of butter containing turnips, stones and other things was condemned to

stand in the pillory with his butter on his head "before a great fine fire" until the heat of the flames had melted the butter.

A food so omnipresent as butter could hardly have failed to make contributions to the vocabularies of various languages. An awkward person is butter-fingered (in French, butter-handed), an obvious reference to the slipperiness of butter. When we cover someone with flattery or praise, we butter him up; a classic example of this usage is the description of the mutual admiration society constituted about 1880 by two Oxford historians:

Ladling the butter from adjacent tubs, Stubbs butters Freeman, Freeman butters Stubbs.

Some common phrases referring to butter are not spontaneous folk creations, as one might be tempted to think, but quotations from individual authors. To look as if butter would not melt in one's mouth is from the "Proverbs" of John Heywood (1497-1580). "Fine words butter no parsnips" should be credited to Sir Walter Scott (unless, as is possible, he was simply repeating an already established saying when he used this phrase in "The Legend of Montrose"). The French description of a black eye as an eye with black butter probably originated with Rabelais, who wrote of a man who had just been punched in the face: "There he stood rooted, all stunned and bruised, one eye peached in black butter."

Some words involving the word "butter" are deceptive—for instance buttery, meaning a pantry, which seems too obvious to question. But actually "buttery" did not originally mean a general pantry, in which butter might naturally be found. It was a place where bottled drinks were kept—a bottler. The butterburr or butter dock is another example of evolving sounds; it is a corruption of the correct name of this plant, the bitter dock. Butterflies are so named because there was an old belief that it was in this disguise that witches stole milk and butter.

And of course the spirit of bad luck, on a petty scale, is the piece of bread that always falls to the floor butter side down.

© 1973 by Waverley Root, from a book to be published by Simon and Schuster, entitled "Food: An Informal Dictionary."

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

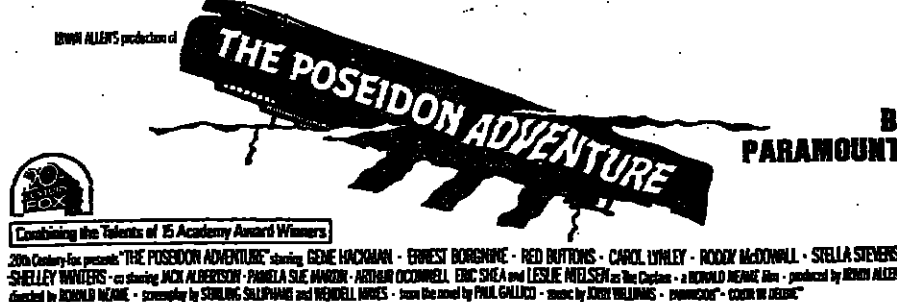
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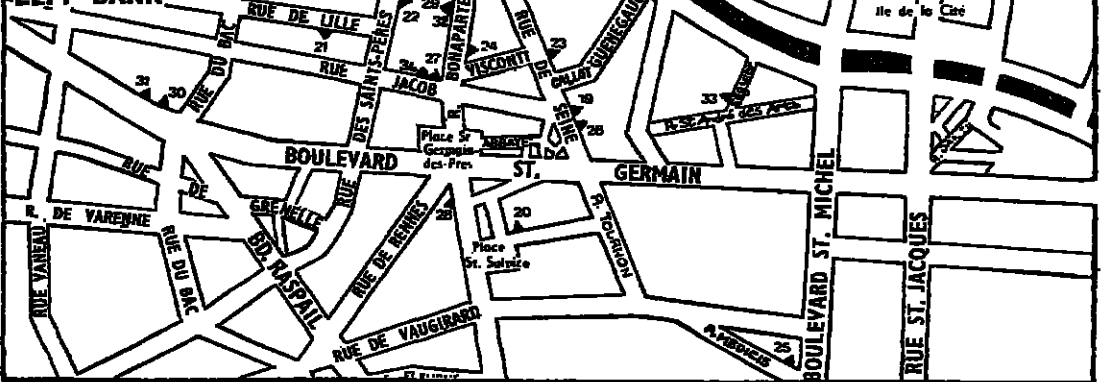
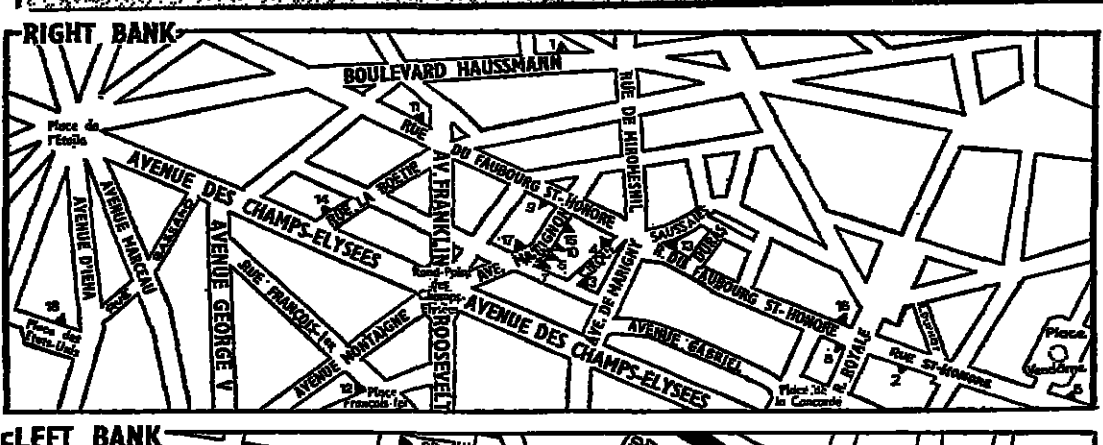
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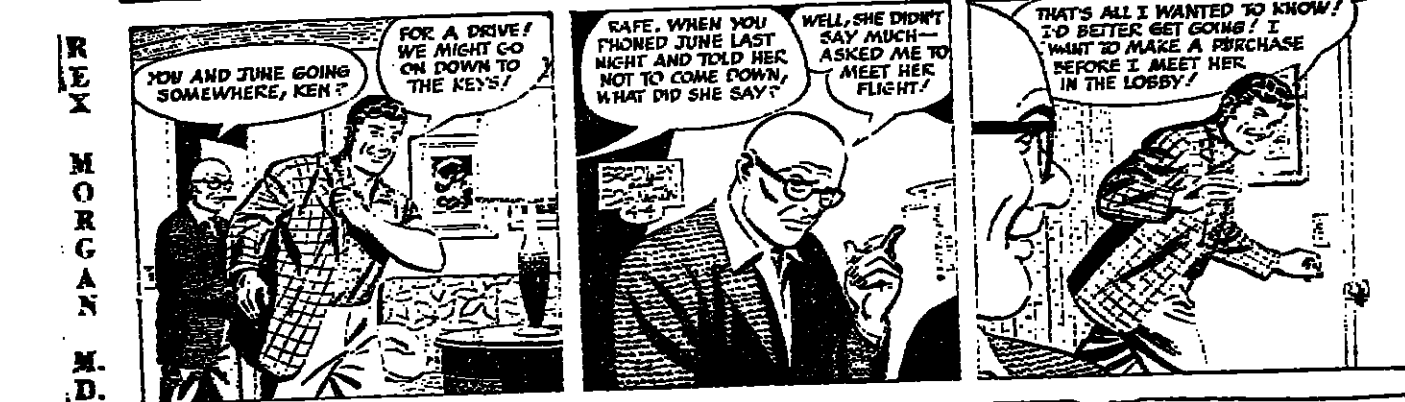
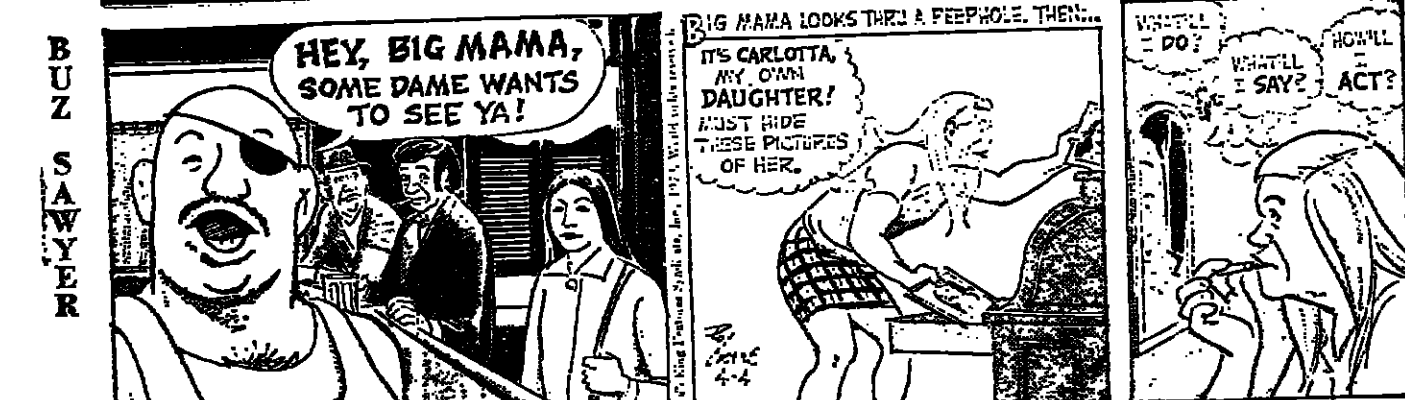
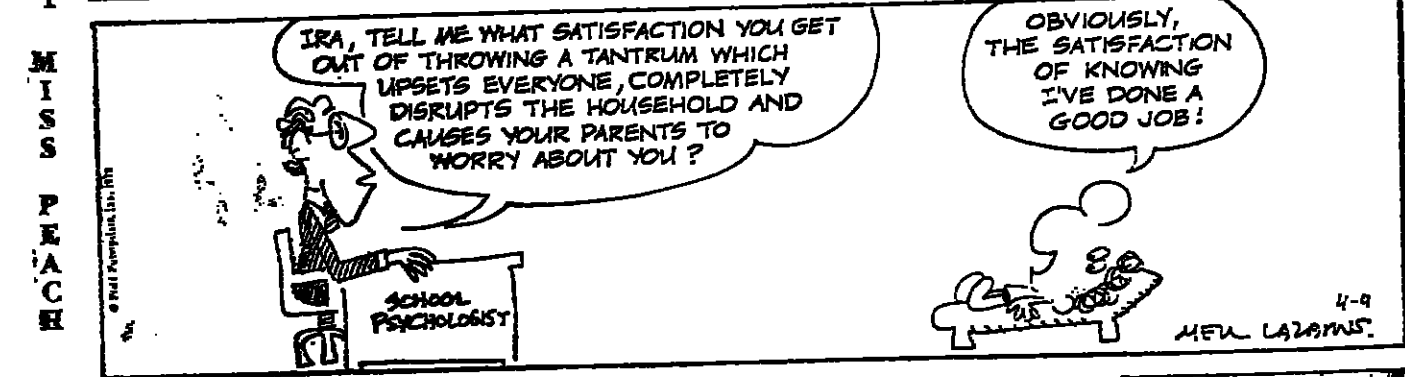
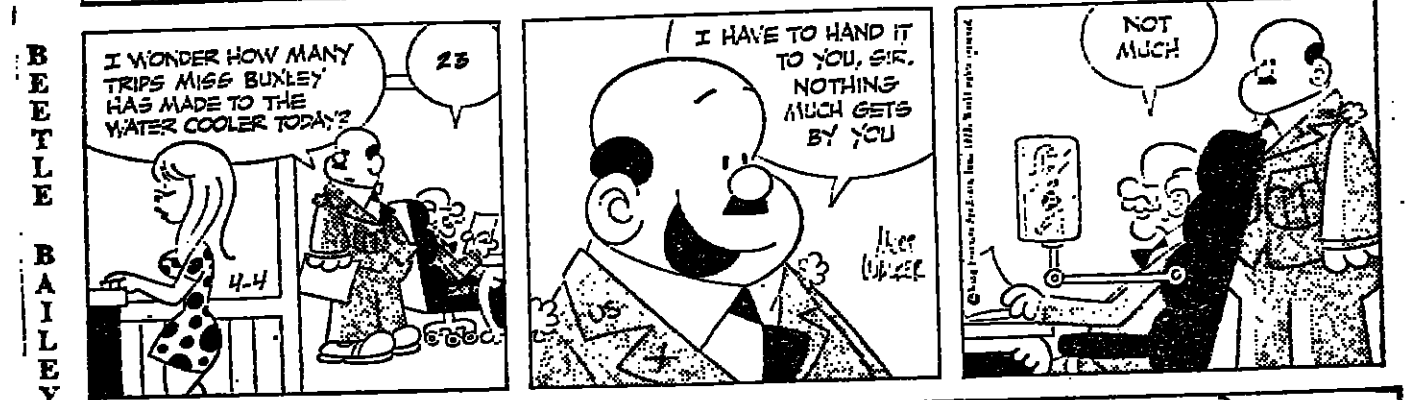
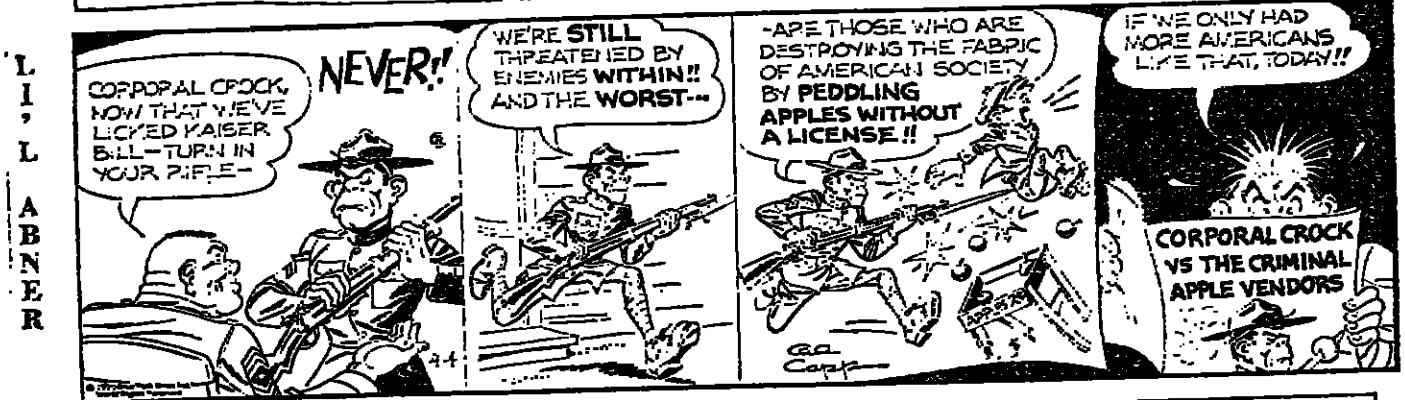
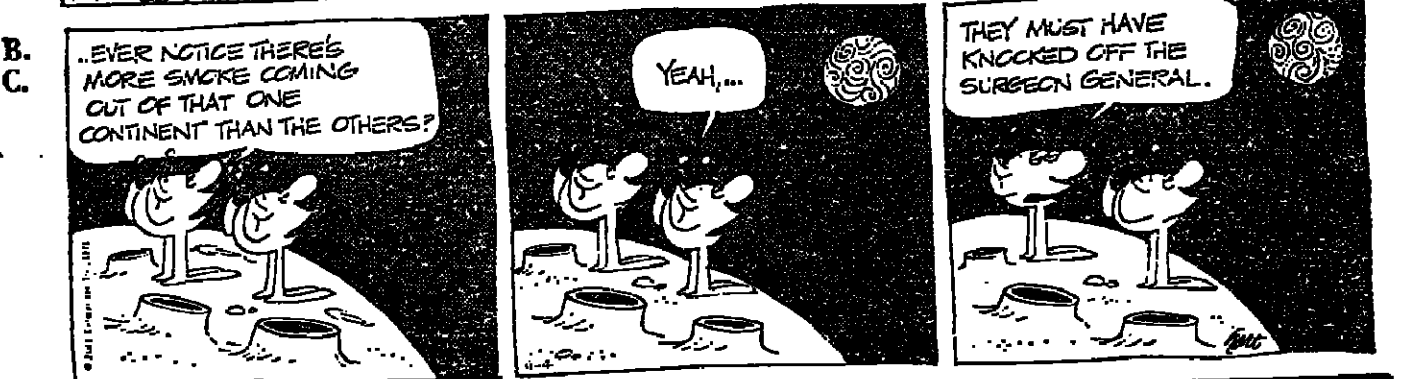
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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 278: 1039-1044.

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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Cashing winners is usually a pedestrian business of no great interest, but occasionally the precise sequence in which the winners are cashed may require some thought. If you wish to test yourself, cover the East-West hands in the diagrammed deal.

The contract is six hearts and the opening lead is a diamond. East plays the queen. South wins with the ace and plays a trump. West produces a king, clearly a singleton, and South takes the ace followed by the queen. This leaves East with the jack as a winner. How should South proceed?

South could hope that the spade suit would provide two

discards and the club suit one so that he could discharge all his diamonds. It would not matter if East ruffed dummy's last winner, but an earlier ruff would be fatal.

With only four spades in the combined hands it seems safe to cash spades first, so South played the spade queen, cashed two club winners, ending in dummy's spades. As can be seen, this is fatal with the distribution shown: East ruffs and cashes a diamond to beat the slam.

South should have recognized that he has no chance unless East can follow to three rounds of clubs. So the right play is to take the spade queen and three club winners. Once he discovers that East has four clubs, since West discards on the third round, he can safely play a fourth club before playing spades. East ruffs the third spade lead, and South rids himself of his last diamond.

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

| South | West | North | East |
|-------|------|-------|------|
| 1NT | Pass | 2♣ | Pass |
| 2♥ | Pass | 4♥ | Pass |
| 4♥ | Pass | 5♥ | Pass |
| 5♥ | Pass | 6♥ | Pass |

West led the diamond four.

RIGHT TO
"

**"AND SHE NEVER
WILL BE!"**

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—At Munich, Nikki Pille of a battered for more than two beat Australian Allan Stone, 6-3 in the group A play of 1 Championship Tennis series. Aljibe-Moore of Australia beat Fred McKellan, 6-3, 6-1, African Bob Lutz beat New Onny Parun 6-3, 6-4.

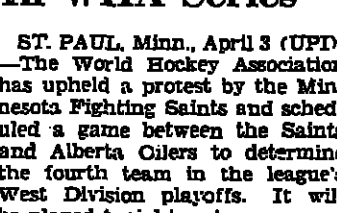
G.—At Werselgem, Belgium, cckx of Belgium won the Gent-race, beating his fellow-un Frans Verbeeck in the final it was Merckx's first major in year after he was defeated Paris-Nice race by France's Poulidor and in last week's Flanders by Belgium's Erik

Also on the first team were Doug Collins of Illinois State, David Thompson of North Carolina State and Jim Brewer of Minnesota.

The second team consisted of Ernie DiGregorio of Providence, Ron Behagen of Minnesota, Mike Greten of Louisiana Tech, Dwight Lemar of Southwestern Louisiana State and John Brown of Missouri.

lished tied at top of the group. Dave Bowen, the Welsh manager and their World Cup hero, was in 1958 when he reached the quarterfinals in Sweden and lost 1-0 to Brazil, admits. "We lack class," but there are good young players coming along in John Tosh, who scored twice in the forward Leighton James, the young Burnley winger who scored once and should have

Flood was interviewed Sunday on American television. The former St. Louis Cardinal outfielder said his battle against "the clause, which binds a player to a club until he is traded or released or retires, has made "the man who buys the ticket" aware of the issue.



Final WHA Standings

| East Division | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|----|----|---|-----|-----|-----|
| | W | L | T | Pts | GF | GA |
| New England.... | 46 | 30 | 2 | 94 | 318 | 263 |
| Cleveland | 43 | 32 | 3 | 88 | 287 | 239 |
| Philadelphia | 38 | 40 | 0 | 78 | 238 | 303 |
| Ottawa | 33 | 39 | 4 | 74 | 279 | 301 |
| Quebec | 33 | 40 | 5 | 71 | 276 | 313 |
| New York | 33 | 43 | 2 | 68 | 263 | 334 |
| West Division | | | | | | |
| | W | L | T | Pts | GF | GA |
| Winnipeg | 43 | 31 | 4 | 90 | 285 | 249 |
| Houston | 39 | 35 | 4 | 82 | 294 | 269 |
| Los Angeles | 37 | 35 | 6 | 80 | 239 | 250 |
| Y-Albert | 38 | 37 | 3 | 79 | 263 | 258 |
| Y-Minnesota | 38 | 37 | 3 | 79 | 260 | 269 |
| Chicago | 26 | 50 | 2 | 54 | 245 | 285 |
| Y-Playoff for 4th place. | | | | | | |

(Continued from Back Page)

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